

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK, — EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING. — PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.]

SATURDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1834.

[NO. 2365.]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE.
Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of **BAPOO RAGOONATH JOSHE, and PURMANUNDASS NAGURDASS, trading under the name and firm of BAPOO and PURMANUNDASS.**

vs.
ROBERT TAYLOR and HENRY LOFTUS GUILLEMAND, trading under the name and firm of ROBERT TAYLOR and Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday next, the second of September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale, by Public Auction, at the Custom House Bunder, the Barque "QUEBEC TRADER," now lying in the Harbour, opposite the Castle, Burthen as per Register, 315 Tons, and Copied, together with all her masts, yards, sails, cordage, and stores. Lists of which may be seen from this day, either on board the Barque, or at the Sheriff's Office.

J. L. PHILIPPS, Sheriff.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 26th August, 1834.

श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी

पली. शा. ७५

शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए

श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी. पली. शा. ७५. शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए. श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी. पली. शा. ७५. शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए.

पण. २५ मी. आ. १८३४

श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी. पली. शा. ७५. शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए. श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी. पली. शा. ७५. शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए.

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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, have been filed by the several Persons afternamed, all now Prisoners in the Goal of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their Estates and Effects in my Office, viz:

JULALLBHOY MAHOMED HOOS-SIEN, formerly residing at Green market, without the Fort of Bombay.

NASSERWANJEE LIMJEE, Bellamona, formerly residing in Humun Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

VULLY MAHOMED KHANOO, formerly residing at Enoo's, Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

A. FERRIER, For D. B. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, Fort, Bombay, 25th August, 1834.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters ad Colligenda bona of the Estate and Effects of **RAGOONATH PURSHOTUM**, late of Bombay (but formerly of Dien) Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to **WILLIAM FENWICK**, Esquire, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. — Dated this 29th August, 1834.

PATCH. PROCTOR.

पट्टी. मण

श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी. पली. शा. ७५. शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए. श्री. मुमजधनी. जुदी फेरनी. शुपरीम फोरटमधी. पली. शा. ७५. शरीर. नु. वे. या. ए.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.
In the Goods of **BALLOO LUXAMON**, Hindoo, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects whatsoever, of the abovenamed **BALLOO LUXAMON**, deceased, may be granted to **BHAGOOBOYE**, the widow of the said **BALLOO LUXAMON**, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. — Dated this 22nd day of August, 1834.

C. A. WEST, PROCTOR.

उयाहारखबर

इक्लीमोईस्टीकाल भेद मुंबईकर होंद वैलास वासा बाळु लक्षु मणवें वीतवीशया बाबद हेच वैलास वासा बाळुलक्षुमण यावे सर्व वीत वीवाषयाचा आकत्यार द्या वयाकरीता मुंबई जडाकेटरचे सुप्रीम कोउतांत हेच वैलासवासा बाळुलक्षुमणवा वीधवा खो बनाम भागुवाई तीण अर्जकेलाआहे को त्यास द्यावे याबाबद जे कोणा समंध ठेवीत आसताल त्यास श्रुतव्हावे ताराख २२ आगष्ट स न १८३४.

सा. थे. वेस्ट.

वकील

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 6th September, Messrs. **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.**, will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Chintzpooglie, (on the road leading from Parrell road, to the House of Sir JOHN AWDREY, BELLAIR,) the Household Furniture and Property, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's ware, belonging to **MAJOR MORRISON**, Madras Cavalry. The same comprises, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Couches, Chairs, a Handsome Mahogany Sideboard, an Ottoman; Dinner, Breakfast and Desert Services, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues will be published, and the Property on view, on Thursday next, the 4th Proximo, and following days.

FOR SALE.—The following new and Cheap publications, viz:—
Goldsmith's Works 4 Vols. 12 Rs. the set.
White's History of Selborne. 3 „ per copy.
Popular Romances, 2 Vols. 7 „ do.
Walton's Angler 1 do. 5 „ do.
Diamond Testament (Plates). 5 „ do.
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal Vol. 1st. 12 „ do.
Apply to **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.**

FOR sale at the **COURIER OFFICE**, No. 15, of the **QUARTERLY ARMY LIST** — Price Rs. 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday, the 29th Proximo, and following day, Messrs. **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.**, will submit for sale by Public Auction, without reserve, the extensive and valuable assortment of Household Furniture and Property of the Hon'ble **WM. NEWNHAM**, Esq., at his residence "Belvedere," Mazagon. The same comprises, Elegant Lustres of large and small size, rich Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Porcelain, and Queen's Ware, Elegant Console Tables, a Splendid large sized Mirror, Pier Tables, with Marble Slabs, Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Pembroke Tables, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Couches, Chairs, an Ottoman, Persian and other Carpets, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, a first rate large sized Billiard Table, by "Thurston," with appurtenances complete, a full toned Patent Grand Piano Forte, by "Mott," a variety of Prints in Frame, and in Portfolios, and a valuable collection of Books.

A large collection of Plants, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

And at 4 p. m. on the second day's sale **F. B. and Co.** will sell to the highest bidder (unless previously disposed of,) the valuable estate and mansion of **Bohemia**, delightfully situated on the most salubrious part of the "Mahabuleshwar Hills"

Catalogues will be published at an early period, and further particulars be made known. The property will be on view on Friday, the 26th Proximo and following day, from 9 a. m. until sunset.

FOR SALE.—Three English built Phaetons, which will be disposed of at a very low price, in order that the accounts respecting them may be closed.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. **FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.** Nesbit Lane, August 30th, 1834.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A LITHOGRAPHIC Drawing of the Portrait of the **HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE**, taken from the original Picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence. — Price 5 Rupees per Copy.—Applications for Copies, to be made to Mr. **DAVID FITZPATRICK** at the Reading Rooms, in Nesbit Lane, next door to Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co's.

IN THE PRESS, and will speedily be published, **OBSERVATIONS** on the **NEEL-GHERIES**, with an account of their Topography, Climate, Soil, and Productions, and of the Effects of the Climate on the European Constitution, by **R. BAIKIE**, Esquire, M. D. late Superintending Medical Officer, Neelgheries. Edited by **W. H. SMOLLETT**, Esq.

With Maps, Routes, Sketches of the Scenery and Drawings of the principal buildings, and an Appendix containing Meteorological Tables, Tables of Routes, a Catalogue of 400 newly discovered Plants, arranged by the Reverend Mr. Schmid, and a variety of useful information for Travellers.

The Work will consist of about 150 pages, royal, 8vo., will be printed in a clear type and on fine Europe paper, at the Baptist Mission Press. Price to Subscribers 12 Rs.—To Non-Subscribers 16 Rs. Applications for the Work to be made to Messrs. **THACKER and Co.**, the Publishers, Calcutta, or to Messrs. **Forbes and Co.** Bombay, where a Prospectus may be seen.

THE UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FOR LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS, ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN, IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITIES, And for the Purchase and Sale of Reversions and Annuities.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1834.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, TO BE AUGMENTED IN AMOUNT AND NUMBER, IF FOUND NECESSARY.

Five per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and Interest on the amount of the Deposit to be paid to each Shareholder from the time of making such Deposit.

Apply to Messrs. **BAGSHAW AND CO.**, Calcutta.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A CURIOUS Magnificent GLASS CHEST, brought out by Captain **PEGANEAU**, of the French ship *Le Oriental*, containing views of several parts of Europe. It is placed in the house of **RAGOBA**, Prabhoo, in Kalbadavee road, near Ramwaddy, and may be viewed, on paying a trifling sum to defray the expenses.

Bombay, 29th August, 1834.

NESSERWANJEE AND PESTONJEE Apollo Street, No. 27, beg to inform the public that they have for sale, a quantity of Salt White Herrings with Roes, Kegs, recently imported per the latest ship, which they will dispose of at a very moderate price.

Bombay, 29th August, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, in Nesbit Lane, is open to the public on the following terms of Subscriptions:—

SUBSCRIBERS.	Single.	Double.
For one week.....	2	3
" Fourteen days.....	3	5
" A month.....	4	7
" A quarter.....	11	18
" A half year.....	22	36
" A year.....	44	70

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Reading within the rooms, four annas per day. Works of 3 to 4 vols. let out at a Rupee per set. Arrangements have been made for the regular supply and early receipt of daily papers, monthly and quarterly Periodicals and Reviews, Annuals, &c. of which, there are taken in—English publications..... 34 Indian ditto..... 11

The proprietor has great pleasure in submitting for the perusal of his subscribers, and the Public, the following extracts of letters from London, dated the 11th and 21st April last, specifying the arrangements made for the regular early despatch of the English publications.

"We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your several commissions for Periodicals and other works, to all of which we paid immediate attention. We particularly directed our Newsman concerning the Newspapers, and he has promised to despatch all the Sunday Newspapers, which have a Saturday Edition, on that day, and all the rest, whenever they can be obtained from the office of the Publishers: so that we trust you will have them regularly sent to you up to the last hour of the ship sailing from this, and the out-ports. We have directed our Newsman to send them per post to Liverpool, when any ships are sailing from thence, and not from London. The other periodicals shall always be despatched by the very first ship after we can procure them."

"We have been particular in attending to your request for Books, by sending instantly all that were procurable in your list, and by making a selection of the most fashionable and approved novels, &c. which we shall continue at intervals, until we hear from you. The newspapers have also been sent, as well as the Periodical publications. The novels could not be got in time to be shipped in London, and as we considered it important, we sent them to Portsmouth. We trust you will be pleased to bestow our best attention in the future supplies, so as to ensure your success in what you have undertaken."

The Library is extensive—and the selection judicious—it contains many valuable works of reference, History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, and the most popular Novels of the day.

Intending Subscribers can obtain a copy of the Regulations gratis, on application to **DAVID FITZPATRICK**, in charge, at the Rooms, in Nesbit Lane—Where also may be had, Catalogues of the Books in the Library, at 2 Rs. each.

NEW BOOKS PER CHARLES KERR,

FOR sale at the Circulating Library, Nesbit Lane.

The 3 first vols. of Allan Cunningham's new and splendid Edition of Burns, with illustrations, and an Original Biography; uniform with Byron's life and works, 1834..... Rs. 12

5 Boswell's Life of Johnson..... 20

2 Wild Sports of the West, with Legendary Tales and Local Sketches; by the author of "Stories of Waterloo" 1832, half bound, 8vo..... 25

1 The Field Book; or sports and pastimes, compiled from the best authorities, ancient and modern, by the same author, with beautiful engravings 1833, Royal 8vo..... 20

6 Scott's Arabian Nights entertainments, to which is added a Selection of New Tales, boards, 8vo. Plates and large print..... 42

1 Do. Complete in one, 8vo. Vol. with nearly 150 engravings..... 15

4 Don Quixote, De la Mancha, A new Edition with engravings from Designs by Westall, 12mo. Boards..... 25

1 Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, with the pronunciation greatly simplified by Jameison 1831, Boards..... 15

1 Johnson's Dictionary, a new Edition carefully revised and corrected, 1834, Boards..... 12

1 Do. do. well bound..... 15

40 Family Library, Edited by Murray. at 4 Rs. per Vol. or 145 per set.

Bible and Prayer Books 16 and 24mo. Morocco, elegantly bound, large and small Print, 15 Rs. each, or 30 Rs. per Set.

20 Modern Traveller complete, 16mo. Silk, boards, at 5 Rs. per Vol or 145 per Set.

DORABJEE JAMSETJEE, Cloth merchant, begs to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has just received by the ships *Upton Castle*, *Charles Grant* and *Hector*, an assortment of

superfine Broad Cloth, viz. Blue, Bottle Green, Black, Scarlet, Brown and Drab; Laday's Cloth, of a fine description, and of a variety of colors, coarse Broad Cloth of colors, also an assortment of superfine rich imperial

Cashmere, Cashmerett, Twilled Flannel, coarse superfine and gauze Flannel, Marino and Billiard Table Cloth, &c. Terms, Cash.

Bazar Gate, 28th August, 1834.

FOR SALE.

TWO very handsome, and highly finished London built Buggies, just landed from the "Lady Feversham," which may be seen at the Godown, in Meadow street, opposite to Mr. **GAMA'S** Dispensary.—For particulars apply to the Godown keeper.

Bombay, 29 Aug. 1834.

TO BE LET.—A large commodious House called Shruberry, on the Beach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, two Houses in Meadow Street. Apply to **DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S**, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1834.

and are best able to draw their own conclusions, on the subject, but I beg to correct Agistarchus' erroneous opinion with regard to the intended donation, by assuring him that, so far from the General Library refusing the intended gift, it will be most thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

Bombay, 28th August, 1834.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR.—In perusing your paper of Saturday last, I observed a passing notice of a Masonic Funeral Procession, which must indeed be highly gratifying to the Members of the Craft; both here and at the other Presidencies. It was, however, with great regret, that I observed the Brethren were deprived, on that occasion, of the services of the Garrison Band (which I understood, on enquiry, had been directed to attend on the occasion) by a counter-order remanding it from the Church, where, under the instructions first given, it had proceeded. Of the cause (if any), which existed for such a strange contradiction of orders, I am not aware; but whatever led to it, I cannot but think that the proceeding is any thing but complimentary to a Society, as ancient as it is honourable, by withholding from it the first request ever made at this Presidency by the Members, for assistance in their praiseworthy endeavours to mark their Fraternal Affection for a deceased Brother.

I rely, Mr. Editor, on your giving a place in the columns of your paper to these remarks, and sincerely trust that, the authorities with whom it rests, will, on similar occasions occurring in future (as is done in every case of the kind at the other Presidencies) grant the boon which in the present instance has been denied, since the services of the Garrison Band would most assuredly, be as much appreciated by a body of Freemasons, as by a Parsee or Hindoo Merchant, at whose marriage Festivals, &c. they frequently attend.

Bombay, 29th August, 1834.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR.—A correspondent—"a high caste man"—in the Gazette of the 2nd instant, speaks exultingly of the good effects that have already attended the partial abolition of flogging in the corps to which he belongs: I participate in his joy, and do not question the correctness of his information, as it is probable the substituted punishment, "Conjee diet," may have been found sufficient; but this is a solitary instance, and whatever present inferences may be, I apprehend the Court's Order has been too short a time in operation, to enable any one to form a decided opinion of its advantages, and most assuredly some commanding, and many other officers, are not so sanguine in their expectations as the Gazette's correspondent, nor can be under existing circumstances.

An order from the Court of Directors is promulgated restricting corporal punishment to convictions for "mischief, stealing, and gross insubordination;" without a word of instruction, how other numerous and serious crimes provided for in the articles of war, are to be disposed of; consequently, desertion, drunkenness, sleeping on, and neglect of duty, &c. &c. may now be committed with impunity, comparatively, to the manifest weakening of discipline and authority; for what other punishment can be legally awarded, except flogging, which is prohibited by the absolute order in question and this was fully exemplified by the result of a recent General Court martial at Bombay, conducted by no less a personage than the Judge Advocate General, by which a Native was tried and convicted of desertion, yet escaped unpunished from the above cause, which was set forth in the Proceedings and adhered to on revision and no doubt the Court was guided in its decision by the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and indeed ought to be in such a case.

At present the only punishment (that I am aware of) that can be inflicted for crimes, otherwise than those subject to the lash, is that permitted by the standing orders of Regiments, which never exceeds ten days common and cross-arm drill, and probably, hazir-bashee (i.e. confinement when off duty) to the same extent, and which is intended and applicable only to minor offences without trial; such as absence from Roll-call, awkwardness on Parade, inattention to orders, and slovenliness of dress, &c. and therefore to extend this sort of correction indiscriminately to those of a more serious description, would be equally unjust as absurd, and must be attended with the worst consequences.

There are General Standing orders for the Bengal and Madras armies, in which every duty, punishment, leave on all occasions, and the number of Holidays to the several castes, are laid down (minutely so, I know in the latter,) thereby producing uniformity throughout. Under this Presidency, how different! Every Regt has its own Standing orders; dissimilar from each other, and of course productive of an opposite effect, and I may add, sometimes of invidious comparison and discontent, among both officers and men, and the severity of these of one Regiment is contrasted with the leniency of the other. These are facts, and one would imagine the evil they represent, would be remedied as soon as made known, and I am bold to assert, that H. E. the Comr. in Chief could not better distinguish his reign, or confer a greater benefit on this army, than the adoption of a code of Standing orders, similar to those of the Madras army, which embrace, emphatically, every thing, and the various punishments in particular, are most judicious, obviating I can easily believe, the necessity of frequent recourse to the lash.

The Bombay army (native exclusive, I mean,) is without this advantage, and I would ask how is it possible the officers can maintain efficient discipline under the circumstances I have attempted to describe. For, however rapid the march of intellect and improvement has been, we have scarcely yet arrived at a state of perfection; crimes are still provokingly committed, and the means of punishment must be afforded. The correspondent of the Gazette speaks of Conjee diet (including of course confinement) as if it had been long established; I am aware it now prevails in the Madras Army, but I never heard of it in this, and I should be glad to know, when it was introduced into his Corps, and by what authority? I hope moreover, in favoring me with this information, he will abstain from sneers and ungenerous insinuations against "old officers;" for it is unbecoming "a high caste man," and altogether unbecoming by them "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

I remain, &c.

AN OFFICER OF THE OLD SCHOOL, THOUGH NO BIGOT.
Frontier Station, Guzerat, August 21st, 1834.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—23RD AUG. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	7 23	7 58
Sunday.....	8 23	8 48
Monday.....	9 49	10 23
Tuesday.....	10 42	11 15
Wednesday.....	11 56	0 02
Thursday.....	0 19	0 37
Friday.....	0 54	1 12

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's name.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Ship John Stamp	First week in Sept.	London.	Probably at St. Helena.
"Charles Kerr	October.	Ditto.	Cape of Good Hope.
"Lady Feversham	Ditto.	Ditto.	
"Isabella	30th August.	China.	
Brig Balfour	15 September.	Liverpool.	

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	131
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....	107½	109
224, a 10th, 2nd class.....	107	107½
1041 a 10th, 3rd class.....	107	112
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	110
Third five per cent Loan.....	109	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106½	107
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	101	102
Bills at 6 months sight.....	111	24
China Bills.....	240	
Spanish dollars per 100.....		221
Sovereigns each.....	10½	11

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Assist. Surgeon P. Hockin, 2d Lt. Cavalry, from Nutter.	
Ensign Scott, 26th Regt. from Poonah.	
Assist. Surg. White, from Poonah.	
Capt. F. T. Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I., to Bhowndy.	
Lieut. A. Nash, Engineers, to Serour.	
Ensign Whitford, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.	
Ensign A. Jukes, do. do. do.	
Capt. A. Urquhart, 2d Cav. do. do.	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.
At Deesa, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Major Illingworth, 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, of a son.
At Poonah, on Monday, the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain R. Woodhouse, Deputy Judge Advocate General, P. D. A. of a son.
At Poonah, on Saturday morning, the 23d of Aug. the Lady of Capt. Billamore, of the 17th Regt. N. I. of a son.
At Poonah, on Monday, the 25th instant, the infant son of Captain R. Woodhouse, Deputy Judge Advocate General.
At Poonah, on the 28th instant, Susan Augusta, the wife of Capt. R. Foster, of the Bombay Engineers, aged 26 years and month.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.
On the 14th July, at Madras, the Lady of John Hall, Esq. of a son.
At Tellicherry, on the 20th May, the wife of Mr. Joaquim Lafrenais, of a daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Henry Chamier, Esq. of a son.
At Bangalore, on the 26th July, the Lady of Major Taylor, H. M. 13th Dragoons, of a son.
DEATHS.
At Secunderabad, on the 2d August, Rachael, the infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon E. W. Eyre, 50th Regiment N. I.
At Palamcottah, on the 9th August, Lydia Laura, daughter of the Reverend P. Schaffier, aged 11 months.
At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, on the 29th July, William Charles, the son of Lieutenant Meadows Taylor, H. H. the Nizam's Service, aged 3 months.
At Tellicherry, on the 28th May, the infant daughter of Mr. Joaquim Lafrenais.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.
At Calcutta, on the 6th August, at the Cathedral by the Reverend F. Deatry, Thomas James Phillips, Esq. to Eleanor Nun, second daughter of Mrs. E. Turner, of Entally.
BIRTH.
At Sulkea, on the 7th August, Mrs. Mary Hardless, of a son.
At Meerut, on the 27th July, the Lady of Captain Francis Blundell, 11th Dragoons, of a son.
At Muktal, on the 12th July, the Lady of Captain Raynsford, of a son.
At Secunderabad, on the 20th July, the Lady of Dr. Pearce, 37th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.
At Benares, on the 27th July, Mrs. Preston, of Allahabad, of a son.
At Arrah, Indigo Factory, on the 29th July, Mrs. J. W. Grange, of a son.
At Berhampore, on the 4th August, the Lady of R. Troup, Esq., of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 7th August, Miss Mary Ann Isabella Macmahone, the eldest daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Macmahone, aged 5 years and 6 months.
At Calcutta, on the 9th August, William Pickney, Esq., Officiating Agent and Deputy Post Master at Kedgeree, aged 45 years.
At Calcutta, on the 9th August, Thomas Barrow Day, Esq., Surgeon of the H. C. Ship General Palmer, aged 29 years.
At Banjerry, Moorshedabad, on the evening of the 5th August, Gregor McGregor, Esq., aged 27 years.
On the 23d February, at Little Hampton, Villa, Norfolk Plains, Van Diemen's Land, Sophia, the wife of Lieutenant George B. Skardon, R. N.

EUROPE.

DEATH.
On the 11th April, at his house in Knights-bridge, after a severe and protracted illness, Major-General Sir Sigismund Smith, Commandant of the 3d Battalion of the Royal Artillery, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—None.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 26th.—Ship Fathel Currim, Moya Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrived.—At Gravesend, May 1st. Duke of Bedford, Bowen, from Bengal. Off Portsmouth, May 1st, Asia, Biddle; and Ferguson, Young, from Bengal; At Liverpool, April 24th, Comala, Miller, from Bombay; 26th, Duke of Lancaster, Hargraves, from Bengal; 29th, Rapid, Hewitt, from Bombay; and Sanderson, Sage, from Bengal. Off do. May 1st, Kyle, Fletcher, from Bengal; March 6th, Intrepid, Robinson, from Bengal.

Sailed.—From Gravesend, April 27th, Marquis Camden, Larkins, for Madras. From Liverpool, 22d Mandarin, Donald, for Bengal; and 25th, Camilla, Patrie, for Bengal.
From Liverpool, 1st. London, M'Lean, for Bengal.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
DO. SCHOONERS,—Benares and Anherst.
DO. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
DO. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS,—Isabella, Anna Robertson, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Balfour, Lady Feversham, Hector, and Chas. Kerr.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, and Meekace, Mahomedie, Discovery.
FRENCH SHIP,—Le Oriental.
ARAB.—Puttay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from the Secretary, for publication, the Proceedings of the late meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. These papers however, came too late for insertion in to-day's number, but they shall appear in our next. We have not room for "IN PRINT" to day; on Tuesday it shall be inserted.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1834.

Rumour says, that the President of the Board of Control has addressed a letter to the Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court at Calcutta, calling their attention to the enormous amount of the fees received by the officers of the Court, and enquiring what reductions it would be possible to effect, intimating at the same time,—should the Judges not exercise the power, which there is no doubt they possess,—to make considerable reductions, an act will shortly be introduced into the House of Commons on the subject. We most sincerely hope there may be truth in the report, and that the pruning knife may extend beyond Calcutta; altho' the fees levied at Madras and Bombay are much less than those in Bengal, we have little doubt that were the Tables looked into, reductions to some extent might be made. It would doubtless be a subject of congratulation to the suitors here, were this report correct.

We understand that a Petition is in circulation requesting Government to extend to this Presidency the benefits of a Savings' Bank, on the same footing as those which were established at Calcutta in Nov. last, and subsequently introduced at Madras. These Banks, our readers are perhaps aware, are placed under the control of the Governments of Fort William and Fort St. George, the duties being conducted by officers appointed by them. They are open to all classes, under very salutary regulations, and their advantages cannot be more forcibly illustrated, than by a reference to the one established at Calcutta. We subjoin, for the information of our readers, and the public in general, an abstract of its results for the 6 months commencing 1st November, 1833, and ending 30th April, 1834, comprising 135 working days, as published in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 31st May last.

612 Depositors; viz. 189 Natives	
Rs.....	24,922 15 11½
4 Through Civil } 329 0 0	
Functionaries. }	
79 Military.....	35,197 6 0
340 Miscellaneous.....	1,09,223 7 3½

Deduct, Sicca Rs.....	1,69,672 13 3
Withdrawals 33 Absolute viz.	
13 Natives.....	1,205 0 0
2 Military.....	936 14 4
18 Miscella- neous.....	3,131 3 4
	5,293 1 8

Partial.—Native 3,335 0 0	
Military.....	396 3 6
Miscella- neous.....	9,037 9 5
	12,768 12 11

Total withdrawals.....18,061 14 7

Nett amount deposited...1,51,610 14 8

Of this sum is subscribed to the Government 4 per cent loan.....53,000 0 0
And there remains at open credit in the Bank, balances amounting to.....98,310 14 8

Sicca Rs. 1,51,610 14 8	
Is lodged in the Treasury.....	98,208 9 7
Debited to the Accountant Revenue Department.....	329 0 0

Having given the above statement of the result of the Calcutta Savings' Banks, we have only to express a hope that our Government will lose no time in sanctioning its extension to this Presidency. The utility of such an establishment is too apparent to require more than a passing notice, and we really do not see why His Majesty's saving subjects should, because they happen to belong to Bombay, be worse off in this respect than those of the sister Presidencies.

We continue our extracts from the London papers received by the Hector.

We have been informed that letters received by the Hector, mention that the death of Dr. Riach, of this establishment, who was on his way to India overland, charged with despatches, appeared in the Asiatic Journal for May, and was stated to have taken place at Constantinople; but we have not been able to learn the date of the melancholy event, as we believe no copy of this Journal has yet reached Bombay.

The Calcutta Courier announces the arrival of the Sylph from Canton, 25th June. We have extracted the only news she has brought.

"The Sylph has brought us Canton Registers and Price Currents to the 10th of June. The former are destitute of news. We notice the arrival of the Emily Jane from Calcutta. The deliveries of Opium in May were large, amounting to 2395 chests, on the 1st of June—nevertheless prices have not improved. The following Commercial reports is from a Price Current of the 10th of June.

"Imports. COTTON. The late arrivals have had no effect on prices. Masters of the new cotton have not yet been produced, and no opinion can be formed as to what offers may be made, much will, of course, de-

pend on the firmness of the holders, who are numerous."

"OPUM. Since our last publication few sales have been made. In the Bengal drug a little improvement took place previous to the arrival of the Isabella Robertson, but the prices have since declined to Sp. Drs. 545 to Sp. Dr. 540 per chest. A few chests of Malwa, out of the Eliza Stewart, we have been informed, were sold at Sp. Drs. 620, and since then a similar sale out of the Cornwallis' cargo has been made at Sp. Drs. 610 per chest: which rate is considered nominal. The market generally is dull. Deliveries to the 8th inst.

Importation per Emily Jane was Patna 375, and Benares 100 chests. Per Cornwallis, Malwa 928 chests, and 2851 bales of cotton.

RICE has declined in price within these few days past, but rumours of injury done to the embankments in the neighbouring rivers, have caused a tendency to its again advancing.

STRAITS PRODUCE. Nothing doing.
SUGAR remains without any alteration.
Money continues very scarce amongst the Chinese.
EXPORTS.—CASSIA. The price is still kept up.
TEAS. There are few good teas now left in the market.

FREIGHT to London and the Outports £6 6s. to £7 per ton of 50 cubic feet."

Since the issue of our last number, notices of the following arrivals have reached us; of the Mangles, Carr, on the 1st instant, and on the 2nd, of the Brothers, Towns, from Singapore, of the Eliza Stewart, Millar, on the 2nd, and Cornwallis, Key, on the 6th, from Bombay, of the Isabella Robertson, Hudson, on 5th, and Emily Jane, Boothby, on the 6th, from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

A highly respectable firm in Calcutta has received a letter from a house in Aberdeen, which is most anxious to send out a Steamer to be employed as a tug; she would carry thirty days coal and would cost about £15,000. Another letter from the same firm says, that they only want advice to send out a couple of 200 horse power. We believe that these vessels will not be sent unless some encouragement be held out. It is to be regretted that this information had not reached us sooner; but if the proposition of the local government, respecting the bonus should be confirmed by the home authorities, it is probable that Companies or individuals may be found to enter into the speculation and employ these vessels in communication with the Red Sea.—Beng. Hark. Aug. 8.

The East Indian United Service Journal for August, which has just made its appearance, contains the following original articles:—

"1. The Prospects of Indian Officers Settling in Van Diemen's Land.—2. Extracts from my Note Book.—3. On the Condition of the Regimental Officers of the Native Army.—4. Some Account of the 15th and 30th and 31st Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry by a Macdon Sharpshooter.—5. The Horse and Foot Artillery.—6. The Medical Service.—7. Paddy Fallen.—A Barrack Sketch.—8. On the System of Drill in the British Army.—9. Military Operations of the Sappers and Miners.—10. Mine own Good Sword.—11. Military Auto-Biography.—12. Supercession and Higher Brevet Rank.—13. The Madras Troops.—14. Again—Again I come to Thee.—15. The Colleges of Sandhurst and Addiscombe.—16. The Rajpootana Field Force.—17. Editor's Tablets."

Several of those articles (we have not yet perused them all) appear to us to have considerable merit. In "the Medical Service," besides inequalities of duty, the inequality of promotion at the different Presidencies is pointed out as a hardship particularly affecting Bengal, where a Medical man cannot hope to get into the Board till after a service of 42 years, while at Bombay that rank has been attained in less than 30 years. Three remedies suggest themselves—1st, as recommended by the writer of the article, to make the number of Members in the Medical Board at each Presidency proportionate to the number of men in the respective Service; 2d, to make such difference in their relative emoluments as shall render the greater prize a compensation for the tardiness of obtaining it; 3rd, to amalgamate the three services into one. To the last there may be many strong objections, and we should not think a proposition of the kind would be very favorably received by the Service at any one of the Presidencies, even where it would seem to confer a benefit.—The article entitled "Military Autobiography," is a continuation not yet arrived at its conclusion, and from the spirited manner and excellent style in which it is written, we fancy the readers of the Journal will much regret when it does. The portion now given describes Lord Lake's second and third assault of Bhurtpore, and other incidents connected with that memorable siege. We have extracted a couple of passages, one of them descriptive of the character of the Bombay troops at that period; the other attempting to account for the singular fact of a couple of field pieces of Charles the XII. of Sweden being found in possession of a Mahratta Prince. The Author's hypothesis proves him to be intimately acquainted with both the European and Asiatic histories of the last century.

The Editor gives a long list of contributions received since his offer of pecuniary remuneration, which appears to have stimulated gratuitous exertion rather than to have tempted Officers to write for money; an employment, however, among the most honorable of those for which money is a reward.—Calcutta Courier, August 9.

TRAVELS OF TWO GUNS OF CHARLES THE XII.

The peregrinations of these terrific, but at the same time obsequious, engines of war, would not unfrequently form a very interesting subject of enquiry. The travels of those I have just been alluding to, must be admitted to have been on a tolerably extensive scale, but they are probably far exceeded by those of two brass field pieces, which a friend of mine saw in the Mahratta camp of Gwalior, in 1810. The latter had been cast at Stockholm, a few years before the expedition of Charles the Twelfth into the Ukraine. There can be little doubt, therefore, that they were taken by the Russians at Pultowa, or in some of the preceding

engagements with Lerehahut; but how they found their way into India, it is more difficult to conjecture. If lost, by the Czar two or three years after, in some of those sanguinary encounters on the banks of the Pruth which immediately preceded the convention made by the instrumentality of his heroic spouse, the First Catherine, they probably were numbered among the seventy pieces of cannon, with which the Pacha of Bagdad invaded Persia in 1723, or ten years later they may have formed part of the equipment of the celebrated Topal Osman, who, after giving Nadir a severe overthrow, was in his turn completely defeated by that intrepid and admirable soldier with the loss of a great part of his artillery. Or, possibly, they may have been taken by Nadir, after he became Shah of Persia, in the victory which he gained over Abdalla Pacha, near Erivan in 1734. Once in the train of Nadir Shah, however, it is easy to trace their probable route into Hindostan. Not that it is at all likely they were left behind by that conqueror when he had resealed the unfortunate Mahomed Shah upon his ruined throne; but eight years afterwards when Nadir was assassinated by an officer of his own guards, it is well known that Ahmed Khan Abdallee, on failing in an attempt to revenge the death of his chief, separated from the Persian army, and taking possession of Candahar, laid the foundation of the Duranee monarchy, assuming to himself the title of Shah. This prince, as the only means of keeping his army together, made six successive expeditions into Hindostan in search of plunder; in the first of these, however, he met but with partial success, and was in the end compelled to retire by the able conduct of Cummerrudin, the Vizier, aided by the gallantry of the Shazada, afterwards so unfortunate as the Emperor Ahmed Shah. It was probably on this occasion, that the guns in question came into the possession of the Mahrattas or some of the independent chieftains who were destined ere long to be overpowered by those aspiring free-booters. There are still, however, two other routes, by which these field pieces may have found their way into Persia before reaching Ahmed Shah Abdallee's camp; first in the course of those operations by which Derbent, Terki and Baku were eventually captured by Peter the Great, and the provinces of Daghestan and Shirvan taken possession of by him, to be restored at the general peace of 1732; or, secondly, by Orenberg, Khiva and Bokhara, at which last place they may possibly have fallen into the hands of Reza Koeili, the gallant son of Nadir, and whom historians are yet uncertain whether to pronounce more criminal, or more unfortunate, in what followed the brilliant and successful enterprise now referred to.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY TROOPS IN 1802.

In the course of two or three days, however, we were joined by the Bombay troops, about 4,000 strong, consisting of 11 M's. 86th, and all but two companies of the 65th Foot, together with a small detachment of Horse, and two companies of Foot Artillery, a troop of Native Cavalry, four battalions of Native Infantry, and five hundred of the Guicowar's Silladar horse, under the command of General Jones, of the Bombay Artillery, who had been directed to relieve Colonel Murray upon the ill success of that officer's attempt to penetrate into Hindostan at the close of the last campaign. The junction of a force from such a distant quarter as Bombay, created no small sensation in our camp, and they were few who did not sail out to examine and criticise the strangers, hoping, no doubt, that the comparison would turn out greatly in favour of the Bengal Army. But on this head the most candid were obliged to confess themselves disappointed. The Europeans, of course, were much the same in both; but the appearance of the Bombay Native Infantry was greatly in their favour—they wore the long pantaloons or trousers now common throughout the Indian Army, and their head dress and other appointments were so much assimilated to those of the European troops that, when marching into their alignment, it was scarcely possible to distinguish the one from the other. The precision and soldier-like manner, too, in which they took up their ground, excited universal admiration, and I feel convinced that if they had been immediately employed in a spirit of liberality, along with our men, immediately after their junction, in a general assault, complete success would have been the result—but as far as I can recollect at this distance of time, a feeling of jealousy was thought to prevent this arrangement. The third assault did not take place till a week after their arrival, and it was not till the fourth and last, and when already disheartened by the failure of the previous day, that they were employed in the manner alluded to. But if the Infantry were good, the Bombay Cavalry struck us all as deserving even a higher position in the general comparison. Their horses, though somewhat small, were exceedingly fine, and exhibited much of the air and blood of the Arab. The men were capital riders, smart and well drilled, apparently on the Madras model; and the neatness of their appointments and the good condition of their beasts, considering the long time they had been in the field, sufficiently testified to the great care bestowed upon that branch of service. The Artillery, I believe, belonged to the Bengal establishment, with the exception of the small mounted party, which, if I recollect right, was experimental, and was in fact the nucleus upon which the present Bombay Horse Artillery was formed. The general appearance of their camp and army differed materially from ours. I do not remember that they had any elephants, and their camels were comparatively few, but horses, and the useful breed of Surat mules, were in abundance, and coolies, chiefly of the Mahratta caste, were in extensive use for the conveyance of baggage, &c. Of the latter, every officer, besides those used for the rest of his equipment, had one always by his side carrying his chair, upon which, enclosed between to pewter plates, was secured a substantial wheaten cake used as a substitute for bread (for I believe there were not above two bakers in their camp, so that baked bread was a thing unknown to most of the officers), and suspended from the legs of the same was a sort of leathern bag, made nearly in the forms of a cavalry sabretash, which held two or three quarts of water and was furnished with a neat ivory or silver spout. The contrivance was called a *chaugul*, and the whole of this part of the Bombay officer's economy was admirably suited to meet his convenience, and to render him independent of the mishaps and delays which are constantly occurring where the baggage and camp followers form so large a body as they do in this part of the world. The rest of his set-out, however, was not so good excepting, indeed, the horse he rode upon, which was always of the most serviceable kind and very frequent-

ly an Arab of no mean description. Their tents were of the smallest kind, too thin to form a good protection from the sun, and too flimsy for a shelter in bad weather, though, as if to guard against the latter, they had a door and several windows made so as to resemble a sort of cottage, but quite depriving them of that light and airy appearance which we consider as so invariable a characteristic of our canvas habitations. In their dress, too, and in the general management of their baggage, they were much behind us, at least in comfort, though I am not sure that I ought not to set this down as an item in their favour, for in a military point of view, the scantiness of their baggage was a great recommendation; and as to dress, when it is considered they had been nearly two years under canvas, and were even then seven or eight months from the source of their supplies, the wonder is only that they were so well off in that particular. With us, indeed, fighting within fifty miles of our own frontier, this sort of foppery was carried to a ridiculous extreme, indeed, I may say, to a dangerous one, for such was the pride that many, but especially the people about Head Quarters, took in exhibiting their scarlet uniforms and long feathers, that whenever they had occasion to visit the trenches they were sure to draw the enemy's fire upon us—though this, at last, was in some measure put a stop to by a plain spoken Captain of Artillery, who told Col. Lake that his feather endangered the life of every man in the battery, and begged him to lay it aside when he came down to the trenches,—a hint which the Colonel good humouredly complied with, and it is needless to say that the example of the Commander-in-Chief's son was quickly followed by the rest of the army staff.—*East Indian United Service Journal for Aug.*

AGRA.

Sickness prevails to a very great extent throughout the city, and among the lower classes Cholera has within the last fortnight broken out.—The number of deaths caused by it amount to upwards of ten daily; on the 3rd instant, a great quantity of rain fell and several miserable hovels tumbled in, burying their inmates with them.—A number of lives has thus been lost.—*Mofussil Ubbur, August 9.*

AUGUST 2d, COEL.—The House of Hoolas Roy and Choonee Lal, Surrafs, was robbed last night. The surraf kept some 8000 Rs. and the family Jewels in a Maska near the outer wall of his house through which the thieves dug, exactly over the place where the Maska was placed—it appears that the Surraf kept no Choukedars.—*Ibid.*

FUTTYGHUR.—The season is good—we have had plenty of rain, with a proper proportion of sun to get the seed well into the ground and crops promise well.

The last rubbee crop saved this part of the country, as the demand for corn occasioned by the scarcity across the Jumna caused high prices.

The Collector is very busy getting himself a good name in the right quarter by resuming all the small plots of ground which have been the sole subsistence of poor widows for years; an English gentleman should have never enough, to interpret the Regulations on this head with a leaning to mercy, and act to the spirit not the letter of such harsh orders, at all events should resume such lands only when he could not possibly help it.—*Ibid.*

BHURTPUR.—The Raja ordered that food to the value of a lakh of Rupees should be distributed to the Brahmans of the Holy cities of Muttra, Benares, &c. &c. on the occasion of the funeral of the deceased Queen mother. The Dewan satisfied that the order sufficiently attested the filial piety of his master, wisely declined taking any steps to ensure its execution. A robbery had been committed in one of the villages and in the attempt one of the thieves lost his life.—His comrades to prevent his being identified decapitated him, leaving the trunk to tell what tales it might.—*Ibid.*

JAEPOOR.—Tootee Ram made the accustomed complaint that the ryots were "cleared out" that expropriation or force could no longer obtain money from them and that to attempt it was as useless as dropping buckets into empty wells.—His Highness ordered that the most approved methods for making recusants pay, be put in operation,—sequestration, plunder, and torture. A princely largess of khilats, &c. &c. was then distributed to the courtiers who greatly extolled the raja for his munificence and the energy he displayed towards his ryots—one of the Company's Buhadoors was stated to be in transitu thro' his highness territory, supplies were directed to be afforded to him, that he might not perceive the nakedness of the land.—*Ibid.*

LAHORE.—Sirdar Luhn Singh solicited the appointment of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, an employment for which he was eminently qualified from his knowledge of the slipperiness and grimace necessary for the diplomatic practice, he also suggested that Goour Singh, a man who, from similar attainments, was likely to prove a dangerous rival should be sent to Umritsar and superintend the judicial and fiscal business of that place. The raja declared that Googer Singh seemed to him the person best qualified to represent himself in London, being most conversant in the manners and opinions of John Bull Sahib. The Maharaj addressed a communication to Sooltan Mochummud Khan directing him to proceed to No Nihil Singh, from whom he would experience every attention and moreover be invested with a jagheer, should however he prefer an interview with the Maharaj he should be received with all the courtesy and generosity that distinguishes the character of His Highness. Dewan Singh was ordered to draft those persons who had left Loodeeanah to obtain service in the Maharaj's army among the cavalry under the command of Col. Kettur. A Hurkaru communicated the dismal intelligence of the death of the eldest son of Luhn Singh, the would be ambassador to England. The youth was bathing in the Sinde and coming within the vortex of a whirlwind was whirled to death. The raja ordered the father to be summoned for the double and

opposite purpose of condoling with and consoling him.

Orders were transmitted to the Qilledar of Utak to oppose the entrance into his territory of any person unprovided with a passport from Hurree Sing.—Hakeem-Uzeez-ood-deen instead of prescribing for his patients has taken to prescribe for the state.—In a conversation which took place between him and the Maharaj, it was settled that the glorious constitution of England should forthwith be applied to Lahore, and an order was consequently issued to procure from Loodeeanah all the Books of the Law of England, to bring which a single Camel would suffice, according to the opinion of His Highness.—It is not easy to say how the "common law" not being a written one is to be transplanted to the happy Lahore.—Some one suggested the erection of a Fort to controul the insurgent Patans. The suggestion was immediately adopted by His Highness and the fort was ordered to be instantly commenced upon.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

OFFICIAL SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir ROBERT HERON moved, on Thursday, in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill "to prevent the necessity of Members accepting certain offices vacating their seats." Previous to the passing of the Reform Act, no Member would have conceived the idea of depriving the people of any share of influence in checking the prerogative of the Crown in the appointment of its Ministers; but now that the House was reformed, and that it would be utterly impossible for any Administration to retain office for any length of time if it opposed to the general feeling of the country, it did appear to him that the existing system was unnecessary, inconvenient, and embarrassing. He proposed to enact in the bill which he moved for leave to bring in, that the following members of the Government should not vacate their seats on the acceptance of office.

Lords of the Treasury, Lord of the Admiralty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State, Secretary at War, President of the Board of Control, President of the Board of Trade, Secretary to the Admiralty, Master-General of the Ordnance, Clerk, Surveyor-General, or Storekeeper of the Ordnance, Paymaster of the Forces, Attorney-General (*Laughter and cheers*), Solicitor-General, Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Attorney-General for Ireland, Solicitor-General for Ireland, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. There were two offices which for obvious reasons he did not desire to see altered, namely, the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and the Hundred of East Hundred. Neither did he propose that the bill should come into operation until after the next general election.

Mr. E. BULWER expressed his dissatisfaction with the measure of Sir R. Heron. The evils of the present system were these,—inconvenience to the public in the loss of able men; a probable undue preponderance in the Cabinet of the agricultural interests; a subjection to the wishes of peculiar constituencies, rather than an impartial view of the general interests of the country at large, which if a great fault in an ordinary Member, was a still greater one in a Minister; and the great temptation afforded to corruption. The remedy proposed by Sir Robert Heron would only meet part of these evils: he meant to propose one which should remove them all. He would not include in his measure all the *Dii minores* of the Ministerial Pantheon. He did not consider that the public business was much interrupted if a Lord of the Admiralty or the Treasury suddenly left an aching void on the opposite benches.

The measure he would propose should include one organ in that House of each of the principal departments of State, whether Secretary or Under Secretary, President or Vice-President (because the heads of the office might perhaps be in the House of Lords)—such as the Home Department, the War-office, the Foreign-office, the Admiralty, the Colonies, the India Board, and the Board of Trade, to which he thought should be added the office of Secretary for Ireland; and as the presence of one Law-officer in that House was expedient, he thought it wisdom as well as charity to include either the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General. In his motion, he should not however define the offices, but make merely a general proposition; the number of offices was a detail and not a principle, of the measure.

He would not, of course, give Ministers not elected by the people the right of voting possessed by their actual Representatives. He left the Minister that which he was, a Minister of State, explaining his views, answering questions, and giving advice on matters of legislation and finance. It might be said, that popular principles would always insure the return of a Minister.

But many constituencies would reject him for his very regard to the three most popular cries of the day—cheap law, cheap knowledge, and cheap bread. Let a people be ever so enlightened, there were always in the world bright and luminous minds, that cast their shadows far beyond the popular sight. The science of statesmanship was indeed a mockery and delusion, if there were not some of its professors who went beyond the multitude in the great principles of legislation, and offended the vulgar opinion by the very energy and providence of their views.

Mr. Bulwer concluded by moving an amendment, that "for the convenience of the public service, and the promotion of the public interests, it is desirable that one organ of the most influential departments should have a seat in this House, in virtue of his office, but without the privilege of voting, unless returned to Parliament by the suffrages of a constituency."

Mr. Ward thought Mr. Bulwer's speech incomprehensible; he could not enter into his refinements. He was strongly opposed both to the original motion and the amendment; believing

as he did, that either must weaken the connecting link which bound the people to their Representatives, and raise an irresponsible power in the House.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said that Mr. Bulwer had made a speech worthy of their highest Tory in the worst Tory times. Because the King chose to appoint an individual to office, it did not follow, it should not follow, that the People should therefore be compelled to bestow their confidence upon him.

Lord ALTHORP began by stating, that the present motion was made without any communication with Ministers. There were two questions before the House; and it had been said that if either were agreed to, the constitution of the country would be infringed upon; but he did not think so.

The act which gave a constituency the right of expressing their opinion on their Representative's acceptance of office under the Crown, conferred, no doubt, a very valuable privilege upon the People, and one which they ought not to be deprived of except for very strong and peculiar circumstances; but he did not think that the deprivation would amount to any violation of constitutional principles.

He admitted that, in the instance of the Attorney-General, the loss of his seat was a great inconvenience; but he did not think the absence of a junior Lord of the Admiralty a matter of much moment.

He was one of those who had changed his opinion on this point of Members of the Government having seats in the House. There was a time when he was of opinion that Members of the Government should be excluded from the House altogether; he had changed his opinion—(*Long-continued shouts of laughter*)—but this change of opinion was not induced by his accession to office; for he had altered his mind on the subject before he became a member of the Government. (*Laughter continued.*) Honourable Members seemed to laugh; he could assure them office was no such bed of roses—he should not be over-vexed at the occurrence of any incident which rendered it necessary for him to go out of office.

His principal objection to the motion and the amendment was, their tendency to lessen the actual, moral, positive responsibility of a Minister; for to send Ministers to the House with the privilege of speaking but not of voting, would be to place them in a degrading and unpleasant situation. Besides, at present, the inconvenience was by no means so great as to call for any alteration of the existing practice.

Sir R. HERON made a few observations, and withdrew his motion; and Mr. Bulwer withdrew his amendment.

TRADES' UNIONS.

A conversation arose in the House of Lords on Monday, on the subject of Trades' Unions. The Duke of Newcastle asked if any steps had been taken to prevent the processions, which had lately appeared on the Sabbath under the pretence of attending funerals.

Lord MELBOURNE said that he hoped such proceedings would die away if they were not interfered with; but Government was on its guard against riotous assemblies.

Lord LONDONDERRY considered the present crisis a very alarming one. During the last few days, he understood, that 15,000 members of the Unions had been enrolled.

Lord ELDON was decidedly of opinion that all such large assemblies were illegal.

If individuals were aggrieved, they had a right to carry their complaints to the King in Council; they had also both Houses of Parliament to apply to for redress. That was legal and constitutional. But if any set or class of men assembled together and declared as the result of their deliberations, that they would not obey the law (as had been done more than once recently) that he would maintain, was in the highest degree unconstitutional and illegal. If what he had known to occur within the last few days were admitted to pass as a legal act, then he would say, either that he did not understand the law, or, if he had formerly understood it, that the law was now wonderfully changed.

Lord BROUGHAM quite concurred with Lord Eldon in thinking vast and unnecessary assemblies of men illegal. But the Minister was placed in a difficult situation as regarded the means to be taken for preventing them.

He had always to ask himself this question—he had always thus to reason—"It being the undeniable and sacred privilege of the King's subjects to assemble and meet together for the consideration of their own interests, for the consideration of what they might deem grievances,—it being their undeniable and sacred right to assemble for these purposes,—it is for me, after due deliberation, to decide how far in any particular instance, they have passed the proper point—how far they had departed from a rightful and adopted wrongful principle." As a general principle, it was manifestly wrong to draw together a large assemblage of people—to form an immense procession—for the mere purpose of doing that which six people could execute just as effectually as 60,000.

Lord Brougham trusted the member of the Trades' Unions would listen to wholesome advice given by those who had always been the friends of the humbler classes; and that they would no longer be deluded by teacherous and selfish leaders.

It was because he was the sincere friend of the working classes of the country that he was an enemy to Trades' Unions; and he would add, that of all the worst things and of all the most pernicious devices that could be imagined for the injury of the interests of the working classes, as well as the interests of the country at large nothing was half so bad as the existence of those Trades' Unions.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was of opinion that forcible means should be adopted to put down those sham funeral processions.

Here the conversation dropped in the Lords. In the House of Commons the same subject was discussed. Mr. Hume, in presenting a petition signed by many thousands from Newcastle, in fa-

vour of a mitigation of the punishment of the Dorchester Unionists on the ground that they were convicted of the law under which they were convicted, complained that the Government had shown great weakness in carrying so hastily into execution a sentence, which many lawyers considered illegal, and which was certainly harsh and severe.

Mr. WARBURTON, Mr. AGLIONBY, Sir S. WHALLEY, Sir G. STRICKLAND, Mr. F. O'CONNOR, Mr. O'CONNELL, and Mr. HILL, concurred in thinking the sentence much too severe; Colonel Evans thought the sentence too severe; but still it was legal. He disapproved of much of the conduct of the Trades' Unions.

He, for instance, disapproved of their having marched in procession through the Metropolis the other day to present their petition; though at the same time that he objected to the prudence of that measure he must give them the fullest credit for their orderly conduct. He was one of those who thought the trades had a right to put their own fair value on their labours, but to go beyond that would be only to injure themselves. The Trades' Unions were, he believed, the result of taxation on consumption, and our present system of Corn-laws. He was sorry to find so large a portion of the peaceable and well-disposed workmen under the influence of agitators—for there were agitators of all classes—who he was sure would do them no good, but might do them much harm.

Mr. E. L. BULWER concurred with Colonel Evans. Sir C. Burrell denied that the agriculturists or landed gentlemen had formed similar associations. Mr. Hardy considered the combinations most dangerous to society. Mr. Godson defended the conduct of Baron Williams; which, he said, had been perfectly legal and correct. Sir Henry Hardinge strongly reprobated the Unions. His tailor had requested him not to press for a coat which he had ordered, as his journeymen had struck. Sir Henry told him, that rather than such abominable tyranny should be submitted to, he would go out in his shirt.

Several other petitions in favour of the Dorchester Unionists were presented, and the discussion was closed.

BOARD OF CONTROL; CONDUCT OF MR. CHARLES GRANT.

On Thursday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked Lord Brougham whether the proceedings upon the mandamus against the East India Company had been withdrawn in consequence of information received since the mandamus was applied for, or before?

Lord BROUGHAM said that the affair was in an incomplete state, and the questions could not be answered at present. In a fortnight or three weeks' time, he should be prepared to answer them. If Lord Ellenborough persisted in bringing forward the motion, of which he had given notice, on Monday, it would lead to observations on the conduct of Mr. Charles Grant at a time when his friends could not possibly be prepared to meet them.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH wanted a plain answer to his plain question. He should move that the Lords be summoned for Monday.

Lord BROUGHAM would not be drawn into a discussion of the case.

He had stated on his own responsibility, that the President of the Board of Control would not on Monday be ready to enter on his defence, nor could his friends defend him consistently with what they owed to the public; and yet the noble Baron was determined to force it on in spite of all. He would leave that to himself.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said his conduct was before the House and by them he would be judged. The question he had to put had not been answered, and never would.

Lord BROUGHAM—"Then the noble Baron is evidently well aware of that which he wishes the House to believe he is unacquainted with. It will therefore, be superfluous for me to give him any of that information which he does not require."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH denied that he knew any thing of the matter. His reason for saying that the question would never be answered, was that he had twice put it, and received none.—*Spectator, May 3.*

SPECTATOR, MAY 3.

The Carlists expect to return thirty Members to the Chamber at the ensuing election. Viscount Chateaubriand is a candidate for Lille. The majority, however, will almost certainly be of the same pliable texture in the next as the present Chamber; and there is no probability of a change of Louis Philip's system. It will be seen from the Letter of O. P. Q. to Lord Palmerston, in another page, that the vacillating half-Tory policy of the Whig Ministers has materially injured the prospects of the Liberal party all over Europe. Some allowance must be made for the rhetorical style of O. P. Q.; but we are inclined to think that he is, in the main, right in his conclusions. Louis Philip, for example, naturally judged for our Ministers by their deeds, not their professions. The latter are of a Liberal cast, but the tendency of their measures is Conservative. The Ambassadors selected by the Foreign Secretary are men agreeable to the Doctrinaires; the *Globe*, the organ of that Minister, commends the policy of the French Government and nothing is heard from the lips of Earl Grey Lord Brougham, or Lord Holland—long eloquent on such themes, now mute—which would seem to indicate that the British Government disapproved of the process of stripping the French nations, one by one, of every symbol and guarantee of freedom. Should another revolution once more drive Louis Philip into exile, he may justly charge the Whig Ministers with having encouraged him in his fatal course.

The affairs of Don Miguel, grow desperate. The Spanish and Pedroite troops are closing fast upon him on all sides. Napier's maritime expeditions have also generally been successful.

A decree has been issued by the Pedroite Government, which destroys the exclusive privilege hitherto enjoyed by the English, of having their manu-

factures admitted into Portugal at duties of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, instead of 30 per cent, which other nations have paid. Now all are to be admitted on equal rates of duty.

TIMES—MAY 5.

We are sorry at being obliged to express our strong apprehensions that the Tories have gained a signal triumph in Perthshire by the return of Sir George Murray for that northern country. We have only, indeed, as yet received the state of the poll the first day (Thursday, May 1), but the number of electors who had then voted was so great, and the majority in favour of Sir George was so considerable, that there was little chance of seeing the general result reversed by any subsequent exertions on the part of the Ministerial candidate.

The number of polling stations for that extensive country are seven, and the interest of the Tories had prevailed in five of them. In the polling districts of Perth the numbers were nearly equal, 196 for Sir George, and 180 for Mr. Graham. In the district of Crieff, within which Sir Patrick Murray, the brother of Sir George, and several of his immediate friends, reside, his preponderance was more considerable, the numbers being for Sir George Murray 266 and for Mr. Graham only 157. In the district of Dunkeld, where the Athol interest predominates, and where, of course, Sir George found ready supporters in the chief landed proprietors, a similar result has been experienced, the numbers for Sir George being 164, and for Mr. Graham only 108. The Earl of Moray's influence is almost paramount in the western district of the county, and as that was pledged to Sir George, it will excite no surprise that the polling in the Doune station should have given 306 to Sir George, and only 240 to his antagonist. At the Highland polling station of Weem the numbers were nearly equal, being 108 for Sir George Murray, and 105 for Mr. Graham; and at the two remaining stations of the Bridge of Earn, and Blairgowrie, where there are few Tory proprietors and a respectable body of independent leaseholders, Mr. Graham had a decided majority of 24 and 49, the numbers being in the former case, for Mr. Graham, 184; and for Sir George, 160; and in the latter, for Mr. Graham, 197; and for Sir George, 148. The general result of the first day's polling over the whole country was thus:—1348 for Sir G. Murray, and 1,171 for Mr. Graham, leaving the Tory candidate in a majority of 177. As the whole of the suffrages thus taken on the first day amounts to only 2,519, and as the number of free holders enrolled or registered must exceed 3,200 or 3,300, it was still possible, though not very probable, that Mr. Graham might have made up his lost way on Friday. Of such a result, however, we have little hope, and therefore we are resigned to see another Tory nominee in the House of Commons.

The moment which follows a defeat or a check of this kind is not, probably, the most proper for inquiring dispassionately into its cause, but it certainly is not hazardous too much to say that there must have been great management or gross treachery in some of the parties to have converted Lord Ormelie's majority into a minority. In the first place, probably, a better selection might have been made of the reform candidate than was made in the person of Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham though a most respectable man, and qualified by abilities, fortune, and principles, to represent any liberal constituency in the empire was very little known to the free holders of Perthshire. He will succeed to the estates of his gallant and venerable relative, Lord Lynedoch; but he has not yet taken any prominent part in the local affairs of the district where his future property lies. In the second place, he was not so early in the field as he ought to have been, considering the precarious state of health of the aged nobleman, whose death has withdrawn Lord Ormelie from the representation of Perthshire to the peerage; and, in the third place, precautions ought to have been taken against the defection of some of the large landed proprietors who supposed the noble reform candidate at the last election, and who, with proper management of their prejudices, or a due consultation of their opinion, might probably have been induced to transfer that support to the liberal principles of the successor of Lord Ormelie, which they had granted to his Lordship himself on personal grounds.

But let not the Tories exult too much in the splendour of their recent victory. Their hated faction, which was broken up and cut in pieces at the last election, has preserved, like a polypus, its vitality, and has on this occasion again united its separated fragments for a successful effort; but its former overwhelming despotism is now paralysed amid the growing independence and increasing liberty of the people. The unpopularity with which it is encircled was so great, that its members would not be heard in support of their candidate on the day of nomination; and during the canvass of Sir George Murray, such was the odium with which his party was hailed, that he was sometimes obliged to separate himself from his attendants in order to have any chance of being heard by his future constituents. The Reform Bill has made the *fears* and the farmers, the village politicians and the leasold occupiers of the soil, the real arbiters of that aristocratic ambition by which they were formerly insulted or trampled upon; and the most fastidious squire or lordling in the county, if he wishes to preserve his electioneering influence, must now humbly appear at their tribunal, and satisfy them as to his pretensions and qualifications, before he can attain his political objects. Such was the spectacle presented and the lesson taught by the late canvass, where more than 3,000 freeholders, spread over an extensive district, had to be personally visited, consulted, addressed, and solicited, instead of about 150 or 200 paper or landed freeholders, to whom formerly it was enough to send cajoling circulars.

It ought to be another abatement of the Tory triumph, that really and truly Sir George Murray, though he has taken their support, is not the representative of their principles—though he has been their choice, he cannot be their champion. Our readers will do us the justice to recollect, that

though we have always opposed his right to represent a constituency, the creation of whose privileges he resisted as long as he could, we never described his talents or denied the liberality of his sentiments, any more than the merit of his military services. Had he taken a less prominent part against the Reform Bill, he might have appeared in the house as a friend of most necessary improvements. This probably was one of the grounds why he met with support from some of the new constituency of Perthshire; and if it be true (as stated in an evening paper) that he has declared in favour of the power of granting decrees to Dissenters by the English universities, our anticipation of the anti-Tory course which he may adopt will be confirmed. The Tory faction of Perthshire will thus be obliged to look out for another exponent of their opinions, if they are resolved to stand still while the world is moving around them.

MAY 6.

We stated yesterday the result of the first day's polling (Thursday, May 1) at the Perthshire election, and mentioned with regret that we considered the majority then in favour of Sir George Murray as decisive of the contest. We have since received the state of the poll at its close on Friday, differing little in relative proportions from that of the previous day, the numbers on the gross poll being for Sir G. Murray, 1,464; and for Mr. Graham, 1,267; thus leaving the former a preponderance of 197. There were still about 400 or 500 registered electors who had not given their votes, and whom, from the turn that things had taken on the first day, it was not thought of consequence to bring forward. At the last election more than the same number of freeholders declared their sentiments by their votes (the number of suffrages for both candidates being 2,760), and of these a majority of 572 was in favour of Lord Ormelie.

We have not room to enter into any statement of the causes of the change, nor would our readers feel much interest in the details of an electoral contest in so distant a country; but we may safely say that no part of the Tory victory is to be ascribed to a diminution in the love entertained by the people for reform. The defeat of Mr. Graham is entirely to be attributed to the defection of some of Lord Ormelie's personal adherents, and to the tyranny exercised by some of the Tory landlords over such of their tenantry whose leases were about to expire.

Though we have received the Perth and other local journals which gave an account of the latter days of the canvass, and which particularly report the speeches delivered at the nomination on Tuesday last, we refrain from giving such extracts as might have been attractive at a less busy period. We must, therefore, content ourselves by saying, that Sir George Murray entirely separated himself from the extreme opinions of his party, and that his professions were nearly as liberal as those of his antagonist. On the other hand we may state, that the freeholders who saw him surrounded with Tory supporters placed little reliance on these professions. They will require to be confirmed by the Parliamentary conduct of the gallant General for a session or two; and when they have been embodied in his votes and in his speeches, he may then renounce the patronage of Tory proprietors and expect a more patient hearing from the independent constituency of his native country. In the mean time we beg to record a few of his declarations and admissions, as a test to try his future public conduct:—

"The gallant officer then went on to speak of religious freedom. He claimed for every sect and persuasion the full enjoyment of those opinions they might prefer in regard to religion, and of those forms of worship which might appear to them best fitted for carrying on their devotional exercises. He claimed also, that there should be no exclusion whatever from official situations on account of religious opinion. With reference to the question at present under discussion in Parliament—the admission of Dissenters into the English Universities—he held that free admission ought to be given to all sects as well as the members of the established church.

In a subsequent part of his speech at Perth, on the 1st inst., he said—

"He might be asked what line of conduct would he pursue in Parliament, should it please that constituency to send him as their representative. He had no hesitation in saying, that he should be a perfectly independent representative. He disclaimed the possession of those strong party feelings which had that day been ascribed to him. He should not seek to put down one party, for the purpose of making room for another; but should pursue an entirely independent line of conduct—neither pledged to support a party nor oppose the Government. The hon. gentleman who had put Mr. Graham in nomination had talked of the Earl of Ormelie being raised to a higher branch of the Legislature. It might, perhaps, be the highest in rank, but it was not the highest in his estimation. He was willing to advocate the support of that branch of the constitution, but he would never admit that it was higher in the scale of importance than the representation of the people. Should his hon. friend (Mr. Graham) rise one day to be a member of what was thus called the higher branch of Parliament, he had no doubt he would fill it with dignity and with ability; but there was no dignity to be compared with that of representing the people. There might be dignity enough in representing one's self, but it was not to be compared with that of representing many thousands of a constituency.

These are honourable declarations—and, as the French say, *nous en prenons acte*.

LORD BROUGHAM'S FALL ON O'CONNELL.

"His Lordship threw himself out Mr. O'Connell, with an evident determination to crush him if possible by one great effort."—*Morning Chronicle, May 1.*

The debate on the Repeal question was managed in the House of Commons, on the whole, with praiseworthy discretion by the Government. The tone of Mr. Spring Rice was a little too triumphant, and his smart hits at O'Connell were perhaps

illjudged; but some allowance must be made for a rather insignificant person who had been placed for the time in a prominent position, and who felt conscious of being backed by an immense majority of those whom he addressed. But Mr. Stanley, the member of the Government most offensive to the Irish, was wisely kept back, although the crack Ministerial debater; and the tone of Lord Althorp and Mr. Littleton was conciliatory and becoming. Mr. O'Connell seems to have felt this; and his reply was not calculated, like his opening speech, to keep up the agitation in Ireland. In the House of Commons, indeed, the question may be said to have been happily got rid of, for this session at least.

But the scene changed to the House of Peers. And here it is impossible not to admire the manly and dignified bearing of Earl Grey, including the apology for his own conduct, as well as the rebuke which he administered to the agitators for Repeal. He avoided personalities, while his assertion of the determination of Government to put down offenders against the law in Ireland was firmly and impressively made. It would have been well if the matter had closed here; but the restless Pedagogue on the Woolsack would not keep his peace. There is a fatality attending the words and actions of some men where O'Connell is concerned. The Agitator had received a heavy blow on the Repeal question; and Lord Brougham, finding the enemy at his feet, tried to crush him. It is not hazardous to prophecy, that Lord Brougham will find he has miserably failed in this attempt. He has undone the good that his colleagues had accomplished by being for once forbearing in their personal treatment of O'Connell. The abuse of the Chancellor will endear their champion still more to the Irish people. Mr. Stanley might as well have spoken after all; for the mischief is done in Ireland. But thus it always is. The blunders of his antagonists replace O'Connell on the vantage-ground from which he had fallen; and each succeeding year beholds him still the idol of the millions of his countrymen, in spite of failures and defeats which no other man could bear up against.

It has been remarked by some of the Daily Papers, and indeed it is evident to all men of common discernment, that the allusions made by the Chancellor to the O'Connell tribute were in exceeding bad taste. He charged O'Connell with mendicancy, personal and political. Had O'Connell been himself present and in a situation to retort, we are certain that this topic would have been omitted in the Chancellor's lecture. As it was, it showed considerable powers of countenance to allude to political and personal mendicancy, in the presence of the Dukes of Wellington and Newcastle, whose mothers received pensions for many years from the public—in the presence of Earl Grey, who has quartered a whole tribe of his relatives on the nation, men whose names were never heard of till he became Premier—in the presence of Lord Ellenborough, whose enormous sinecure income is a disgrace to the man who pockets it and the Government which sanctioned its existence—in the presence of a whole host of pensioned aristocrats, who never have performed a single action to redeem their names from merited obscurity. The pensions of all these people are paid out of the produce of the taxes, some of which are wrung from the necessities of the poorest classes; and yet the useless recipients of these sums consider themselves entitled to sneer at O'Connell, because his income is derived from the voluntary contributions of his admiring countrymen!

It is easy to assert that O'Connell pursues the game of agitation for the sake of the money it brings him. It is equally easy to assert, and as difficult to prove, that Lord Brougham attached himself to the Whig party for the sake of pelf and power, flattery and patronage; that his motives are not patriotic, but thoroughly selfish; that he made his democratic speeches a stepping-stone to place merely; and that his sole aim through life has been his own glorification. His income and that of O'Connell are both derived from the same source, the pockets of the people; but one is paid willingly, the other through the agency of the taxgatherer. Which mode is the more honourable to the receiver?

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY O. P. Q.

Paris, 30th April, 1834.

MY LORD—It is not enough even for a Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England, to be the best dancer at Almack's—to have the best-made coat in the House of Commons—to be the best-dressed man at the Queen's Drawing-room—to write a fine bold hand, between round text and small copy—to "hem" and "ha" to perfection at least six or seven times, before, during, and after the shortest possible speech—to shake the head with winning grace, and smile over the right shoulder, and through groves of whiskers, with matchless witchery and surprising exactitude: it is not enough to lounge into the House with a bending foot and swivelling attitude, between the formality of a *minuet* and the life of a *galop*—to have a clear voice, a well-made collar, a cravat without a plait, and a boot without a crease—though all of these be rare and admitted qualifications. You remember what Sallust said of one who was too fine a dancer to be a virtuous woman—

"*Saltare elegantius quam necesse est proba.*"

Nor is it enough, to have applauded Canning, when he exhausted all his ill-timed mirth in ridiculing and goading Brougham; nor to have corresponded with the Duke of Orleans during the reigns of Louis the Eighteenth and Charles the Tenth, and have belonged at that time to his party; nor to have "always taken in French newspapers," nor to have visited the Place Vendôme every two or three years; nor to have been the most obsequious admirer of the Duke of Wellington, and yet the fiercest nominal opponent of his political system; nor to have belonged to an Administration which was compelled to grant Reform on every Parliamentary division; nor to have come in for Cambridge on Tory interests, and remained Secretary of Foreign Affairs on Whig principles; nor to be able to cast accounts, make up balance-sheets, and, finding that the profits of Downing Street always greatly exceed its losses, to hold on a consistent course of uniform indif-

ference to the true interests of the human race,—leaving chance, or events, to form British foreign policy without any regard to fixed principles, except that of the *fiat* receipt, every three months, of a large *fiat* salary. The times are coming, yea now are come, my Lord, when these qualifications of a British Secretary of the Foreign Department will be adequately appreciated, and when public opinion will demand a change in the direction as well of its foreign as its domestic affairs. To assist public opinion—to aid that examination which must and will be made—is the object of this letter; and I am about to convict your Lordship of a long and continuous course of total ignorance of the state and wants of Europe, and the interests of Great Britain, and of a lamentable indifference to the cause of rational and well-regulated liberty over the whole world.

Never since the period of the first movements of the French people at the close of the eighteenth century—and never before that period, in the history of Great Britain—had a Minister of Foreign Affairs a more commanding and important role to fill—more sublime or immense interests and destinies committed to his hands—or a wider scope for generous and lofty efforts than Lord Viscount Palmerston, Minister of Foreign Affairs to William the Fourth, King of Great Britain; and never, on the other hand, was a policy more short sighted and petty—more ungenerous and little—more speculating and tricky—more opposed to all the vast movements of human society, and to all those aspirations after emancipation and happiness, which were so universally felt and expressed after the French Revolution of 1830. All that is animal, mercenary, avaricious, cowardly, intriguing, and petty—all that is personally tyrannical and dynastically despicable in the conduct of certain Courts and Monarchs—has been encouraged at the Foreign Office in London; where the Ex-bishop of Autun has ruled over the British Foreign Secretary, and has succeeded in assuring the adoption of the worst possible system of foreign diplomacy and foreign policy from its failure—though its non-success is, to a certain extent, an argument against its selection; for I protested against this system from the first moment your Lordship was named Foreign Secretary; and all the results I anticipated from a perseverance in that line of policy have with but one exception, been realized. That exception is a “general war.” But there is a “peace” which is not only more ignominious, but also more onerous than even war; and there is a state of sham peace and affected harmony, which is any thing but the prelude to permanent union or real alliance. You have failed in Belgium; you have failed in Poland; you have failed in Russia; you have failed in Germany; you have failed in Turkey; you have failed in France; and you have failed in Italy; you have failed in Spain; you have failed in Portugal; I shall not think of closing this letter until I have substantiated these charges of failure, by most undoubted facts; and as your journal, the *Globe*, has thought fit to attack what it terms the O. P. Q. school, we will see who has the right to laugh the loudest, and we know beforehand who will laugh the last. But mere failure is no crime. It is a *great fault* on the part of men who have vast resources at their disposal and numerous agents in their power; but it is no absolute crime; and I can just imagine the case of a Foreign Secretary who, though his policy should be generous, national, civilizing, and humane—free, enlightening, and just—should be compelled by superior forces to submit to, though not acquiesce in, another line of policy to that which he preferred, in order eventually to gain greater good and more lasting support from those who for the moment, out of self-defence, would be compelled, if not to oppose, at least to decline to support him. I say, I can just imagine such a case as this, where the *force majeure* would for the moment stamp the foreign policy of a Minister while the mark of “failure,” upon it, and yet where the fault would not be attributed to the Minister himself. But this, my Lord, is not your case. The system you have preferred and followed out was your own choice; and the consequences should not excite any surprise, since they are most natural and inevitable. You have “preferred darkness, rather than light”—preferred the despotism of the Holy Alliance, to the frank and generous union of the people—preferred the triumph of a sordid, a gold-amassing policy, to a generous and noble system of action—preferred the old and beaten paths of a routine of diplomatic servility to old-established Governments, to an independent mark and a lofty and national line of action; and, *coute qui coute*, you have aided in preserving a momentary semblance of peace, listening to assurances which you were bound to disbelieve, and placing faith in protestations which it was your duty to reject. The failure of your system is not, then, the crime, but the consequences of your guilt; and although your own followers—those who have urged you on in the course you have pursued, and cheered you on your way, are unjust to you when they reproach you with your utter failure—for they had no right to anticipate success—the Radical party—the “O. P. Q. school,” as you term us, in France and in England—have the right to examine your system, to reproach you not merely for your failure, but for your original crime, and have the right to say, as we do say, that a worse Foreign Secretary never, in the history of the British dominions, was called on to preside over the high foreign relationships of a powerful and great people. Suffer me, my Lord, to substantiate my assertions. I could fill volumes with facts, documents, despatches, protocols, and decrees, in corroboration of my allegations; but I will present an analysis, which shall not be less convincing for being less detailed.

1st. There is not a real, durable, honest, frank, and well-based, well-argued, and well-regulated alliance between France and England.

The alliance which exists between two Governments is not a discussed, digested, and sincere alliance. Nothing has been settled about Belgium and the Southern provinces, which are French. Nothing has been settled about Algiers and the course to be taken for its colonization. Nothing has been settled about a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries, nor relative to the Custom-Laws of the two nations. Nothing has been settled with France as to the line of conduct to be pursued in the Turkish, German, Swiss, Polish, and Spanish questions. And this quadruple alliance, so much boasted of, is but another “mystification,” for though the alliance, is made a great matter, it is not a defined, positive, or active alliance. It is useless to talk to practical men—to men who have means to information quite equal to your own, and communications nearly, if not quite as frequent, and even more rapid, with every quarter of the world, of the “moral” effect produced by your new system of mere “nominal alliances.” We who mix up with this world’s drama, and form portions of those actors ourselves, are not to be deceived with the specious assurances of the vast “moral effect” which the mere signing of a piece of paper, called a treaty, which is never to be more than signed—and never more than a treaty—is to produce on Europe. The “alliance” between France and England is known by every *attaché* at every Embassy on the continent to be a mere nominal alliance. The real alliance desired by the people of both countries has not been made—has not been signed or ratified—and cannot be, till great acts of mu-

tual concession, and mutual allowances shall have been made—and that openly and honestly, in the face of heaven and the world. It is downright tricking to talk of an “alliance,” an “intimate and most close alliance,” between France and England. Such an alliance does not exist. The French desire it, and the English wish it; but the little petty transactions, quibbles, and cheatings, of both their Governments, impede a frank and an honest *bona fide* understanding. And this is the precise character of your Foreign policy. You have agreed with the Prince Talleyrand to play the same game for the end of each month—to meet obstacles as they arise, as well as you can—sometimes to assert one opinion and sometimes another—sometimes to maintain the necessity of non-intervention, and at other times to intervene—sometimes to appear to threaten the Northern Courts, but never to provoke them to attack you—sometimes to appear to be resolved on marching with the people, but afterwards to qualify the effects which might follow from such appearances, by obeying the orders of the Kings—and sometimes to toss up “head” or “tail,” trusting to your good luck or accident to decide which course is best for you to pursue. This is the character of your system; and therefore is no real alliance between France and England.

2nd. The British Government has made no manifesto on any of the vast points of European policy and general importance.

Why is this? Why do you flatter the Prussian Government—conjure the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to believe in your sincerity—confer with Austria on the best means of putting down the spirit of liberty in the German States—and yet espouse, at least nominally, the cause of Donna Maria and the Queen Regent in Portugal and Spain? For this obvious reason—that, in all matters of foreign policy, you have no fixed principles. In one part of Europe, you are a party (at Vienna) to the measures taken against the German Constitutions; and at another part of Europe (Portugal), you are encouraging the Portuguese to demand and obtain a Constitution, which afterwards you will not support. In Spain, you are favourable to the Movement party, whilst France has been opposed to it; and yet whatever “turns up” is adopted, and even approved, as far as the world can see, by both parties. In Portugal, you are discouraging the Movement party and attacking Carvalho; whilst in Spain, after having supported and counselled Zea, you were the first to rejoice at his downfall. There is nothing solid, or durable, or dignified, or great, in such a shuffling, uncertain system as this; and the consequence is, that the very last alliance which is courted the present moment is a British Government alliance. Neither Kings nor people, neither Ministers nor Ambassadors, have, or can, or ought to have, confidence in such fickleness and want of principle; and the Poles at this moment (I proclaim a great truth when I say this) have more confidence in the Court of St. Petersburg, notwithstanding all its despotism and cruelty, than in the *ignis fatuus* policy of Lord Palmerston.

3rd. The British Government has most materially injured the hopes and expectations of the Liberal party, not only in France, but all over Europe.

To a certain extent, my Lord, your antecedents have corresponded with your subsequent conduct; and you have the right to ask, “When did I advocate the cause of freedom? when did I espouse the cause of the people? and when did I give any token of my attachment to the cause of civil liberty?” I answer, all this is true; but the simple fact of your accepting office under Lord Grey, who came in and retained place because supported and confided in for a certain time by the people, was to Europe at least an evidence that the treaties of 1815 were not in future to be England’s Political Bible, and that a more liberal and enlightened policy was by her to be pursued. But the reverse of all this has been the case. Not one generous effort has been made, not one *bona fide* act has been accomplished in behalf of the people of Europe, by the British Government. I may point to Germany in a special manner, where, through Hanover, a vast deal might have been effected for the liberty of the press and of the Chamber of Representatives, and yet where nothing has been done either by Lord Palmerston or the Hanoverian Minister. I may point to Poland, where unheard-of cruelties continue to be perpetrated, and little short of a war of extermination is carried on. I may point to the Polish Refugees, driven about, or rather hunted down like wild beasts, by orders of the Czar, whilst England looks on, and asks, “What can I do?” So far “removed from the scene of action?” By joining in the senseless hue and cry against the Liberal party in France, the British Government has encouraged the Cabinets of the North of Europe, and discouraged the people; whilst by its procrastination and timidity, it has caused thousands of victims to suffer and die in Spain and Portugal, who would never have perished had England at once shown her resolution to espouse the cause of rational and at least of Constitutional freedom. Zea has been encouraged in his Manifesto, Burgos in his resistance, and now Martinez de la Rosa in his concessions to the people; and in a little time, a new resistance, a new counter-revolution, will be either got up or approved of by British diplomacy at Madrid. At one time, Don Pedro has been supported, at another time, opposed; at one time, urged to go on, at another, to come to terms; and not more variable are the winds at the Equator than is your Lordship in your Foreign despatches. This is a notorious and admitted fact.

The mere fact of the existence of a Whig Ministry with such men as Grey, Brougham, and Althorp, at its head, naturally and justly excited the hopes and raised the expectations of all those who in other lands had for fifteen years been subjected to the oppression and injustice of the treaties of Vienna. The people were not to be blamed for those hopes. The letters, the promises, the engagements, written and made by all those statesmen whose names I have just cited when out of office, to distinguished Poles, Spaniards, Portuguese, Germans, Italians, and Frenchmen, had not been, and would not be forgotten. They had become in many case historical documents, and were known to all the enlightened and leading portion of the Movement party on the Continent. Besides these personal and even private engagements, the Whigs had also been pledged publicly before the whole world, in fifteen sessions of Parliament, to aid the people in the destruction of the principles and the measures of the Holy Alliance; and yet not one of those promises have by you or your coadjutors been redeemed. Before you consented to form part of a Grey and Whig Cabinet, you should have known my Lord, that the people of Europe, though they expected little from your Lordships personally (and who could be so foolish enough to expect much?) anticipated a vast deal from those with whom you associated; and you should have well understood, and well meditated on the implied and tacit as well as express and written or verbal engagements, entered into by the Whigs with the leaders of the Movement party—with the revolutionary party in other countries—before you consented to join them: and having joined them, it was your duty to fulfil not only those engagements, but even those expectations which the names of Grey, Brougham, and Althorp, at the period (though not now)

could not fail to excite. By acting otherwise—by pursuing a narrow, selfish mercenary, and short-sighted policy—you have compromised the cause of the people, in no way advanced the cause of civilization, and liberty, and discouraged the generous and the enterprising in those attempts and sacrifices which the Whigs for fifteen years before you joined them, had pledged themselves personally and by their principles to support. Lastly, your policy, your negotiation, your plans of settling European affairs, have not only been injurious, but have also been unsuccessful.

I have reserved this charge to the last, because the non-success of a measure is to me no evidence of its character, or even its adaptation. But in your case, as patches and intrigues, treaties, and protocols, you have sacrificed a frank and national alliance, which might have been made with France—have, in order to please the Holy Alliance (I speak advisedly), neglected to make any manifesto of foreign policy on the part of the English Government—and have, in order to insure a mongerary peace, and an apparent though not real harmony among the *governors*—sacrificed the cause of the people everywhere, and the interests of the *governed*—at least you should have succeeded, and at least the objects you have in view should have been gained. Well, then, the reverse of all this has been the case. You have granted all, and received nothing. You have made thousands of sacrifices of British, French, and the People’s interests, everywhere; and nowhere are you repaid by even civility or common politeness. Not one benefit have you secured in exchange for the numberless insults, degradations, and injuries to which you as Minister of Foreign Affairs in England have been compelled to submit. And not only as Minister of Foreign Affairs in England, but as Minister of one of the two countries (the other being France) which, by their national and revolutionary movements, as well as by the long-pressed and avowed characters of the men called at last to govern them, had naturally excited amongst other nations corresponding resolves and high determinations of national independence. Nor is it any sort of excuse to you, my Lord, or to your coadjutors, that you have merely followed up plans concerted by the Tories, and negotiations commenced by them. In the first place, in some cases this has not been the fact; and in the second place, in the cases where it has been so, it is no excuse to say that nothing has been changed in the foreign policy of England, but the names of its diplomatists.

But I accuse you of failure. And I do so, 1st. in the case of Russia and Turkey. You undertook a mediation too late; your mediation was not backed by an army and fleet; your despatches to Constantinople were uncertain and vague; the agents to whom you confided the negotiations were inadequate to the vast task they undertook; and by Russia you have been dead beaten. There is no use mincing words in such grave matters as this—you have been dead beaten.

And I accuse you of failure, 2d. in the affairs of Turkey and Egypt. You interfered in that dispute too late; Austrian and Russian influence supplanted you. The voice of the British Minister was not even heard. The Pacha and his son paid no attention to any but Russian and Austrian counsellors; and in Egypt you have failed as signally as you have in Turkey. Nothing there is settled. Turkey is left to expire of consumption; and whilst Russia preys on the *cadavre*, Egypt is hoarding up her resources and extending her influence, preparing for new conflicts—and I hope and trust, new triumphs. The success of Egypt should have been assured against Russian intrigues, when Turkey was succumbed too late to be relieved from both her enemies. But now, Turkey is to be given up unacceptably to Russia; and yet Egypt is not to be fortified, but discouraged.

And I accuse you of failure, 3d. in the affairs of Belgium and Holland. I say, a total and a signal failure. Nothing is settled as to the question of the Pays Bas. The Belgian territory, after four years of negotiation, is not even yet chalked out. Armed bands enter the supposed Belgian territory, and take away even governors of provinces, incarcerate and insult them, and are not even punished for so doing. Dutch men-of-war guard the mouth of the Scheldt. Belgian commerce with Germany and the Colonies is destroyed. The workmen at Ghent are kept in order by two millions of French distributed amongst them. The Southern Provinces cry aloud for a reunion to France. No treaty is signed between Holland and Belgium. Both countries are keeping up immense standing armies, the expense of which is more injurious to the latter than to the former people; and the King of Holland has more partisans in Belgium than the French and English puppet, King Leopold.

4th. You have failed, signally failed, in the Portuguese question. Lord William Russell’s mission failed. The intrigues against Don Pedro have failed. The intrigues for the Juste Milieu party in that country have failed. Your attempts to make a sort of sham British Constitution, and a docile Government of foolish compliances, and timid, nervous, unsuitable policy, have failed. Multitudes, thousands of victims, have perished whilst you have doubted, hesitated, and “hemmed in”—and indeed whilst you have fiddled or danced, Oporto and Lisbon have blaze! This sort of “Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what God will send you” policy, may be very sentimental at Almack’s, and very popular in “the Park;” but men of sense and men of feeling all over the world condemn it, as cowardly, undecided, and unworthy. And I tell you, candidly my Lord, that no one has any sort of confidence in any results to be obtained from this “Quadruple treaty,” so much talked of, between William the Fourth, Louis Philip, Donna Maria, and Donna Isabella.

5th. You have failed in Spain, in Italy, and in Switzerland. In Spain, you have failed to maintain Zea to prevent revolution—to put down the Carlists—to put an end to civil war—to prevent Catalonia from moving—to satisfy the Northern Courts—and to place the Peninsula on a footing of large and liberal institutions. After all the concessions, and all the prayers and tears made and shed, you have failed. The last named treaty is mere deception. In Italy, you have failed to convince the Pope that he should grant institutions to the people, and to compel the King of Naples to listen to the voices of those who demand a Constitution. And in Switzerland, you have failed in your endeavours to prevent the derangement of the political system established by the treaties of Vienna;—for the King of Prussia, is about to separate Neuchâtel from the Swiss Confederation, and thus introduce into the South of Europe, Prussian and monarchical influences.

And, finally, you have failed as to Poland! Lord Durham’s mission to Russia was unavailing. Your subsequent requests have all been rejected; and the Poles are to be driven from Europe to Algiers or to America, or are to languish in French prisons, and die of disappointment and want. The case of Poland is the worst of all—the very worst—nothing can be so bad. English interests, French policy, the balance of Europe, the cry of Liberty, and the voice of humanity; all demand Polish independence. But, alas! alas! Lord Palmerston is Secretary of the Foreign Department. Russian sneers at such negotiators!

I have done—not for the moment. On an early occasion I shall return to the subject; but in the mean time subscribe myself, my Lord,

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

FRENCH PAPERS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 27th ult. contains the following extract of a letter, of the 22d, from Vienna:—“The Russian troops will now evacuate the principalities, and Count Kisseloff, hitherto President of the Divan, will return to St. Petersburg. It does not appear to be yet decided whether the installation of the Hospodars shall be performed by a Turkish commissary, or whether Count Kisseloff shall be charged with it. The nomination of the Hospodars in an important event, which will serve to remove the doubts that have been entertained in France and England relative to the East. It affords a proof that the Russian Government does not entertain those ambitious views concerning the principalities with which it has been reproached.” Our funds to-day are, Metalls, 5 per Cents., 97 19-22. Ditto, 4 per Cents., 87 7-10; Bank Actions, 1,248. The *Gazette* also contains an extract of a letter from Frankfurt, on-the-Maine, dated the 21st of April, which, after alluding to the recent deplorable events at Lyons, says—“No confidence whatever can now be placed in a city that within two years has been the theatre of the bloodiest disturbances. We hear that the French Government is at this moment negotiating at Berlin a commercial treaty in connexion with the united Germanic system, and that the French Ambassador has already sent satisfactory intelligence to Paris, but, were any arrangement made to facilitate commercial communications between Germany and France, few persons would have any desire to trade with Lyons, convinced as we must all be, by bitter experience, how easily the working classes of that city are led into insurrection, and how slight is the submission they pay to the present order of things in France. It is probable that the negotiations now pending at Berlin were the cause of Prussian 4 per Cents., 99 1-12, 98 7-12.

Letters from Naples state that “the merchants of that capital, and indeed of the whole kingdom, are greatly alarmed by the Eme of Morocco’s declaration of war. It is not that they are frightened at the miserable navy of this pretended empire, but at the pretext which the war will furnish to the Barbary corsairs of the whole coast for assuming the flag of Morocco, and falling upon the vessels of the Two Sicilies. This unfortunate state of things is attributed to the mismanagement of the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Prince de Cassaro, in not being able to bring this Power to an amicable settlement. When M. de Mornay was Envoy at Morocco, he had instructions to arrange the differences between that Court and Naples, but the Prince de Cassaro could never comprehend the importance of this negotiation. Thus, in a short time, this Minister signed a burdensome treaty with the United States, and exposed his country to the depredations of the whole of the corsairs who since the capture of Algiers, have had neither enemies nor any pretext for ravaging the Mediterranean.”

A letter dated Tripoli, April 8th, says—“An Envoy has arrived at Tunis from the Ottoman Porte with despatches, ordering the Bey to afford succour to Ali Pacha, and assist him in reducing to subjection the rebels who refuse to acknowledge his rights and authority. The same Envoy afterwards came on to Tripoli, to make the rebels fully acquainted with the favourable dispositions of the Porte towards Ali Pacha. This mission is the consequence of an Imperial Decree, dated February 14, whereby the Sultan formally acknowledges Ali Pacha as the successor of his father, Yussuf Pacha. It has produced so great an effect at Tripoli, that the rebels are completely discouraged.”

(From *Galvani’s Messenger*, May 3d.

The *Sentinelles des Pyrénées* of Bayonne, of the 29th ult. has the following:—“On Saturday last the police of the town found in a stable in the Rue des Basques four packages, containing 2,500 cartridges, which were intended to supply the Spanish Carlists.” On the 27th a courier from the English Ambassador at Madrid passed through the town with despatches for his Government. He confirms the news of the defeat of Quesada, who is said to be much affected by the disaster:—“A letter of the 26th ult., from Tolosa, says—‘We are assured that, in the action in which General Quesada has been compelled to retreat, the enemy also sustained considerable loss. The rebels made reiterated efforts to get hold of Quesada’s military chest, which contained 3,000,000 reals de vellon, but they were as frequently driven back by his artillery. Quesada is still at Villafraanca, as well as General Butron and El Pastor.’

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains the following extract of a letter of the 24th from Frankfurt-on the Maine:—“We learn from Biberich that the Duke of Nassau, persisting in his declaration that he would not give up Luxemburg, the Dutch Plenipotentiary has been forced to send for fresh instructions from the Hague. The idea that these negotiations may still have a favourable issue is not yet given up. The Plenipotentiaries will not separate before they have come to an understanding upon certain points, that will render the final settlement of this question easier. The Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries have made propositions, which may meet with the approval of the collateral branches. Should this be the case, we have reason to hope for a termination to the differences with Belgium.” The *Gazette* also states, that some friends to the anarchists of Brussels and Lyons were anxious to create similar disorders at Frankfurt. The police, however, interfered promptly and effectually. If the persons found offending against the laws were natives, they were imprisoned; if foreigners, they were instantly conducted to the gates of the city and banished from it. A depot of arms had been discovered.

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 27th ult. states, after a letter of the 19th from St. Petersburg, that on the 29th the Hereditary Prince will complete his 16th year: this being considered his majority, the Emperor intends to celebrate the event by a succession of brilliant entertainments and public rejoicings. On this day the young Prince will take his first oath to the laws of the empire.

Extract of a letter of the 21st ult. from Rome:—"Austria has offered to furnish the Pope with all the troops it may be necessary for him to keep on foot, for a subsidy much less in amount than the present annual expense of the pontifical army. This piece of economy is strongly recommended, and it is also urged, on the ground that the German soldiers will be more effective than the regiments of his Holiness: an obstacle, however, to this measure, would be the difficulty of disposing of the present Papal troops, who might become very troublesome."

PARIS.—3d May.

It was generally expected here, after the turn that the debate on Algiers had taken in the first two days, that the question of its possession would be set at rest by the manner in which the grant required in the war budget would be disposed of. The Chamber, however, has adopted a course which leaves the matter as it was. The grant called for had been fixed at 400,000 francs. It was originally destined for the purposes of colonisation, but when Marshal Saut saw how adverse to the possession of the colony was the opinion of many of the ministerial members, he declared that the money should be applied entirely to purposes immediately conducive to the health of the troops. Such a manoeuvre was not likely to succeed in a Chamber, the majority of whose members are always found ready to vote away the political rights and liberties of the people by wholesale, but never willing to give up all the sums of money that are required out of the public purse. "Power you shall have as much as you please; but as for money, ask as little of it as you can." This is precisely the language held to Ministers by their friends in the elective Chamber, as implied by the whole history of their proceedings since the first day of their election. No Minister has had more frequent occasion to be reminded of that language than Marshal Saut; for even at the risk of seeing the War Department of the state fall into other hands, some of the most important items of his budget have frequently been very unceremoniously curtailed or disallowed—(among a multitude of instances) the 35,000,000f. applied for in April for the increase of the army, which have been reduced by the Chamber to 22,000,000f.; and the 400,000f. required for Algiers, yesterday reduced to 150,000f.

But whatever may be the opinion respecting the possession of Algiers of the comparatively few individuals who sit in the Chamber of Deputies, there cannot be any doubt that the feeling throughout the country would be decidedly adverse to the abandonment of that conquest. I have always and everywhere found it so, and I do not perceive that any of the arguments used to prove the utility of its possession have succeeded in making a single convert out of the walls of the Chamber of Deputies. It is likely, however, that the next Chamber will, sooner or later, have to decide the question in a more positive way than was done on the present occasion; and it would not be easy to foresee how the Government could, if that decision be for the abandonment of Algiers, continue to act on the contrary resolution announced the other day by Marshal Saut as having been adopted unanimously by the Ministers of the Crown.

The Parisian lovers of the *dolce far niente* met with no inconsiderable disappointment on Thursday last, in consequence of the torrents of rain that fell incessantly the whole day, by which they were deprived of a variety of out-door sights, that were to have been offered by way of reminding them it was the birthday of their "Citizen" King. There is, I believe, no other set of people in the world so easy to attract as the Parisians by anything like a show, or which promises any share whatever of diversion. The merest pretext in the world for idling away their time is sure to be always availed of; but, at the same time, there is no power of attraction capable of bringing them out of doors in wet weather, when they can manage to stay within. The fear of water is with them still greater than the desire of amusement.

The rain has been falling abundantly ever since Thursday, so as to prevent many who cannot afford the accommodation of a coach from visiting the "Exposition of Arts," which opened on the 1st inst. Formerly this exhibition took place in the spacious and now unoccupied apartments of the Louvre, the most fit place for it in all Paris. This year it has been transferred to some three or four temporary wooden buildings, raised for the express purpose, on the Place Louis Quinze. As it was necessary to leave the thoroughfare free, the buildings are divided into several distinct ones, so that the visitors have to go over the pavement several times if they wish to see all. It would be unfair to speak of the merits of the "exposition" by what is already laid out for inspection, as a great part of the articles have not yet arrived. But it is to be hoped, for the fame of France, that what is to come will do greater honour to the country than the rubbish which is met there till now. I shall give you a detailed account when the exposition has become complete.

Letters from Vienna, of the 23d of April, say that the Austrian Government is once more compelled to have recourse to a loan. It is to be of 25,000,000 of florins; and it is said that the offers already made for it are extremely advantageous to the Government, being very near par. The vast military force that Austria is obliged to maintain is the cause of its large expenditure. Although Europe is in a state of profound peace, and the practicability of a general disarmament is apparently greater at this moment than it has been since 1815, Austria is obliged to increase her armed force. The fermentation which has for some time past prevailed in the eastern parts of the empire is the cause. Even in Galicia (Austrian Poland) tranquillity is less to be relied on now than it was during the whole of the late Polish war. Recruits are raised in that vast and populous province, and sent to Italy to relieve the German regiments stationed there, in order that those regiments in whose fidelity the Government places reliance may be transferred to Galicia. In

like manner Italian regiments are sent into Hungary, to keep that kingdom under proper subjection, and Tyrolean regiments to Transylvania, where it appears that political discontent has lately so increased as to have become a source of serious uneasiness to the Court. In Italy so great is the affection borne of Austrian sway, that it is impossible for the Emperor Francis to reckon on the maintenance of his authority there for twenty-four hours, if it be not backed by 100,000 bayonets, at least. Under such circumstances it will be the necessary policy of the Court of Austria to maintain peace in Europe; but as Russia will not remain blind to the true causes of that policy, it will remain to be seen whether Russian ambition will continue to receive the salutary check from that quarter which has hitherto operated so beneficially for the general interests of Europe.

You have been already informed of the choice made of the Hospodars for Wallachia and Moldavia, from which it is to be inferred that those two principalities are at length evacuated by the Russian troops. A former letter of mine mentioned Alexander Philippesco as the candidate likely to be successful for the government of Wallachia. He was, in fact, chosen by the Boyars, together with two others offered for selection to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. The Boyars would have fixed upon Philippesco without hesitation, if the forms of the election allowed them to decide the matter according to their own wish. Philippesco is a man of superior abilities, of independent character, and was not likely to be easily made a tool of by Russia. Alexander Glikha, the man chosen, is a very different sort of person. He has been in the Russian service ever since 1828, and his entire devotion to Russian interests is quite notorious in Wallachia. No wonder, then, that he is the successful candidate. As the appointment is according to a late agreement for life, instead of seven years, as was customary before the last war, the Russians may be now considered as continuing to exercise their authority by deputy in Wallachia. Michael Stourdza, the newly "elected" Hospodar of Moldavia, is likewise devoted to Russia. Both of them are native Boyars of their respective principalities.—*Times*, May 5.

CHAPTERS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A DECEASED LAWYER.

(From the New Monthly Magazine for Feb.)

It has frequently occurred to me that if any member of the Bar, who has been for a few years in practice in our criminal courts, possessing the not uncommon qualities of a moderate understanding, a mind open to conviction, and a tolerable share of attention to the cases which occur, would communicate to the world the result of his experience; he would do more to enlighten the public mind upon the nature and practical operation of that most valued of our institutions, the Trial by Jury, than could be effected in any other mode. No man can have attended, even for a single day, either as a juror or a witness, in any one of our courts, whether civil or criminal, without having been struck, if he be of an observant habit, by verdicts utterly at variance with the facts upon which those verdicts have been founded. Every man must have seen, and must be able to bear testimony to, some case, in which the result has been unsatisfactory to his own mind, nor can there be many who have retired home to meditate on the scenes they have witnessed, who have not felt some emotion of regret at the success of guilt, or some pang of horror at the conviction of innocence; but few, very few, save only those who are most familiar with our courts of justice, can form any just idea how frequently both these cases really occur. It has been my lot to have attended, for many years of my life, no matter in what capacity, in most of the courts, in this kingdom. I have witnessed, and been personally concerned in, cases so singular in their nature, so unexpected in their termination, so totally at variance with all that could have been predicted of them, that, though in the silent lapse of time they have passed by and are forgotten, I am persuaded that they can never be read without interest, or reflected upon without instruction. It may happen that some, at least, of the parties to the circumstances that I shall relate are living,—at all events, their friends or relations may be affected by the recollection of them,—I shall therefore make use of fictitious names. The facts have now become matter of history; but the revival of them may open wounds which the lenient hand of Time as long closed—that is unavoidable. Experience can only communicate her stores of knowledge, so to make them useful, by the recital of facts that have really occurred. The sufferings and misfortunes of those who have gone before us are beacons to warn those who are navigating the same ocean of life: they therefore become public property for the benefit of all; but it is a needless violation of individual comfort and individual happiness, to point out the unfortunate and the sufferers.

One of the most extraordinary and most interesting trials of which I find any account in my note-book, took place on the Northern Circuit, very little less than fifty years ago. It is instructive in many points of view. To those who believe that they see the finger of Providence especially pointing out the murderer, and guiding, in a slow but unerring course, the footsteps of the avenger of blood, it will afford matter of deep meditation and reflection. To those who think more lightly upon such subjects,—to those whom philosophy or indifference has taught to regard the passing current of events as gliding on in a smooth and untroubled channel, varied only by the leaves which the chance winds may blow into the stream,—it will offer food for grave contemplation. However they may smile at the thought of Divine interposition, they will recognize in this story another proof of the wisdom of the sage of old who said, that when the Gods had determined to destroy a man, they began by depriving him of his senses,—that is by making him act as if he had lost them. To the inexperienced in my own profession it will teach a lesson of prudence, more forcible than ten thousand arguments could make it: they will learn that of which they stand deeply in need, and which scarce anything but dear-bought experience can enforce—to rest satisfied which success, without examining too nicely how it has been obtained, and never to hazard defeat by pushing a victory too far. "Leave well alone" is a maxim which a wise man in every situation of life will do well to observe; but if a barrister hopes to rise to eminence and distinction, let him have it deeply engraven upon the tablet of his memory.

In the year 17—, John Smith was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Thomson. The case was one of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate, in an unfrequented part of—shire. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had, in a summer's day, requested and obtained shel-

ter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some slight refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awakened at an early hour the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him entered his room for that purpose, he was found in his bed, perfectly dead; and, from the appearance of the body, it was obvious that he had been so for many hours. There was not the slightest mark of violence on his person, and the countenance retained the same expression which it had borne during life. Great consternation was, of course, excited by this discovery, and inquiries were immediately made,—first, as to who the stranger was,—and, secondly, as to how he met with his death. Both were unsuccessful. As to the former, no information could be obtained—no clue discovered to lead to the knowledge either of his name, or his occupation. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighbouring village about an hour before he reached the house where his existence was so mysteriously terminated, but could be traced no farther. Beyond this, all was conjecture.

To those whose memory carries them back no farther than the last few years, during which, by means of the public press, information is so surely and so speedily circulated through every part of the kingdom, this may seem incredible; but to those who are old enough to remember the state of the country at the time of which I am writing, it will not afford matter even for surprise. The county newspaper, if indeed there were one, published once a week, found its way, if at all, at long and varying intervals, into the remote parts of the district. To show how uncertain even this means of information was, I may mention that, so late as the year 1790 an act of parliament was passed relating to work of immense local, and I may almost say, national importance; the commissioners under which were directed from time to time to meet: in which there was a clause enacting that notice of such meetings should be inserted in the county newspaper, if there should happen to be one; and, if not, in the "London Gazette."

With respect to the death, as little could be learned as of the dead man: it is true, sudden—awfully sudden; but there was no reason, that alone excepted, to suppose that it was caused by the hand of man, rather than by the hand of God. A coroner's jury was, of course, summoned; and after an investigation, in which little more could be proved than that which I have here stated, a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased died by the visitation of God. Days and weeks passed on and little further was known. In the mean time rumour had not been idle: suspicions, vague, indeed, and undefined, but of a dark and fearful character, were at first whispered, and afterwards boldly expressed. The precise object of these suspicions was not clearly indicated; some implicated one person, some another; but they all pointed to Smith, the master of the house, as concerned in the death of the stranger. As usual in such cases, circumstances totally unconnected with the transaction in question, matters many years antecedent, and relating to other persons, as well as other times, were used as auxiliary to the present charge. This character of Smith, in early life had been exposed to much observation. While his father was yet alive, he had left his native country, involved in debt, known to have been guilty of great irregularities, and suspected of being not over-scrupulous as to the mode of obtaining those supplies of money of which he was continually in want, and which he seemed somewhat inexplicably to procure.

"And he had left in youth his father-land;
But from the hour he wad his parting hand,
Each trace wad faither of his course, till all
Had nearly ceased his memory to call.
His sire was dust; his vassals could declare,
'Twas all they knew, that Laria was not there:
Nor sent, nor came he, till conjecture grew
Cold in the many, anxious in the few."

"He came at last in sudden loneliness,
And whence they knew not, why they need not guess;
They more might marvel, when the greeting's o'er,
Not that he came, but came not long before.
Years had roll'd on, and fast they sped away
To those that wand'r'd, as to those that stay.
He came; not yet is past his manhood's prime,
Though sear'd by toil, and something touch'd by time."

Ten years and more had elapsed since his return, and the events of his youth had been forgotten by many, and to many were entirely unknown; but, on this occasion, they were revived, and, probably, with considerable additions.

Two months after the death of the stranger, a gentleman arrived at the place, impressed with a belief that he was his brother, and seeking for information either to confirm or refute his suspicions. The horse and the clothes of the unfortunate man still remained, and were instantly recognized: one other test there was uncertain whether that would lead to any positive conclusion—the exhumation of the body. This test was tried; and although decomposition had gone on rapidly, yet enough remained to identify the body, which the brother did most satisfactorily. As soon as it was known that there was a person authorized by relationship to the deceased to enquire into the cause of his death, and, if it should appear to have been otherwise than natural, to take steps for bringing to justice those who had been concerned in it, the reports which had been previously floating idly about, and circulated without having any distinct object, were collected into one channel, and poured into his ear. What those reports were, and what they amounted to, it is not necessary here to mention: suffice it to say, that the brother laid before the magistrates of the district such evidence as induced them to commit Mr. Smith to goal to take his trial for the wilful murder of Henry Thomson. As it was deemed essential to the attainment of justice, to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place, was that which I have here narrated.

Such was the state of things upon the morning of the trial. Seldom, perhaps, had speculation been so busy as it was upon this occasion. Wagers to a considerable amount were depending upon the event of the case: so lightly do men think and act with reference to matters in which they are not personally concerned, even though the life of a fellow-creature is involved in the issue. The personal character of the presiding judge was not without its weight, in influencing opinions as to the probability of conviction or acquittal. That judge was a man whom, living, I so sincerely loved and whose memory I now so truly venerate that I dare not, even at this distance of time, trust myself to speak of him as I feel, I should be suspected of partiality. He was the late Lord Mansfield—a man who, in addition to the other eminent judicial qualities which belonged to him, possessed some which peculiarly fitted him for investigating such a case, as well as some which were thought to bear against his fitness. Before his elevation to the judicial bench, he had been for some years not only one of the most eloquent debaters, but one of the most powerful reasoners, in the House of Commons; and had acquired the reputation, which he richly deserved, of possessing a power of discriminating between truth and falsehood rarely attained by any individual. But, at the same time, he was more than suspected of being deficient in that

firmness of purpose, that moral courage, essential to the efficient discharge of his high functions in a case where doubtful and difficult questions were almost certain to arise, which a timid man, fearful of committing himself, would rather avoid than decide upon. The recollection of Lord George Gordon's riots, then fresh in the mind of every man, tended very much in the breast of the common people to strengthen this opinion. The belief was general, and I confess that even my affection cannot lead me to doubt its accuracy, that, in a great measure at least, the scenes of that fearful time were to be attributed to the timidity and indecision of this otherwise great man. The King had publicly declared that the magistrates had failed in their duty; and this reproach applied with peculiar force to the Lord Chief Justice of England. Had he but employed those powers with which the constitution had armed him, for the early suppression of the riots, the metropolis would not have been given up for a week to the uncontrolled dominion of a lawless mob, nor that melodramatic jumble of tragedy and comedy been enacted which cannot now be thought of without amazement, and which has no parallel in modern history.

Lord Mansfield's charge to the grand jury upon the subject of this murder had excited a good deal of attention. He had recommended them, if they entertained reasonable doubts of the sufficiency of the evidence to ensure a conviction, to throw out the Bill; explaining to them most justly and clearly that, in the event of their doing so, if any additional evidence should, at a future time, be discovered, the prisoner could again be apprehended and tried for the offence; whereas, if they found a true Bill, and, from deficiency of proof, he was now acquitted on his trial, he could never again be molested, even though the testimony against him should be morally as clear as light. The grand jury after, as was supposed, very considerable discussion among themselves, and, as was rumored, by a majority of only one, returned a true Bill. After the charge I have mentioned, it was conjectured that the proofs offered to the grand jury must have been strong to authorize such a finding; and a strong impression in consequence prevailed; that there would ultimately be a conviction. As if to show, however, how uncertain all conjecture must be by those who are mere spectators of what is going on, the next morning a different current was given to the tide of popular opinion. At the sitting of the court an application was made by the counsel for the Crown to postpone the trial to the next assizes, on the ground that a clue had just been obtained to evidence of a most important nature, which could not be procured in time for the present assizes, and without which those who conducted the prosecution thought it would not be safe to proceed to trial. The application was of course strenuously opposed by the counsel for the prisoner. It was urged in his behalf, that as this was a case in which no bail could be taken, the granting it would have the effect of keeping him in goal many months, when he was ready to take his trial; and it was said that this was not a common case, where the committal of the offender was in pursuance of a finding by a coroner's jury, and therefore where the prosecutor was compelled to come prepared with the best evidence he could procure; but that the prosecutor had without interference, and without compulsion, selected his own time for the apprehension of the prisoner, and the statement of the charge; and that he was bound, therefore, to be furnished with proofs in support of the accusation he had made. These arguments were not without their weight; and Lord Mansfield refused to postpone the trial. As the application avowedly had proceeded upon the sufficiency of the evidence at present in the prosecutor's possession to substantiate the offence, expectations of his acquittal were confidently entertained and unreservedly expressed during the short period that intervened before the trial, which was fixed for the following morning, and which, without anything material occurring on the one side or the other, took place at the appointed time.

Never shall I forget the appearance of anxiety exhibited upon every countenance on the entrance of the judge into court. In an instant the most profound silence prevailed; and interest, intense and impassioned, though subdued, seemed to wait upon every word and every look, as if divided between expectation and doubt, whether something might not even yet interfere to prevent the extraordinary trial from taking place. Nothing, however, occurred; and the stillness was broken by the mellow and silvery voice of Lord Mansfield—"Let John Smith be placed at the bar." The order was obeyed; and, as the prisoner entered the dock, he met on every side the eager and anxious eyes of a countless multitude bent in piercing scrutiny upon his face. And well did he endure that scrutiny. A momentary suffusion covered his cheeks; but it was only momentary, and less than might have been expected from an indifferent person, who found himself on a sudden "the observed of all observers." He bowed respectfully to the court; and then folding his arms, seemed to wait until he should be called upon to commence his part in that drama in which he was to perform so conspicuous a character. I find it difficult to describe the effect produced on my mind by his personal appearance; yet his features were most remarkable, and are indelibly impressed on my memory. He was apparently between forty and fifty years of age; his hair, grown grey either from toil, or care, or age, indicated an approach to the latter period; while the strength and uprightness of his figure, and haughty coldness of his look, and an eye that spoke of fire, and pride, and passion, ill concealed, would have led conjecture to fix on the former. His countenance, at the first glance, appeared to be that which we are accustomed to associate with deeds of high and noble daring; but a second and more attentive examination of the face and brow, was less satisfactory. There was, indeed, strongly marked, the intellect to conceive and devise schemes of high import; but I fancied that I could trace, in addition to it, caution to conceal the deep design, a power to penetrate the motives of others, and to personate a character at variance with his own, and a cunning that indicated constant watchfulness and circumspection. Firmness there was, to persevere to the last; but that was equivocal: and I could not help persuading myself that it was not of that character which would prompt to deeds of virtuous enterprise, or to "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth;" but that it was rather allied to that quality which would "let no compunctious visitings of Nature shake his fell purpose," whatever it might be. The result of this investigation into his character, such as it was, obviously unfavourable; and yet there were moments when I thought I had meted out to him a hard measure of justice, and when I was tempted to accuse myself of prejudice in the opinion I had formed of him; and particularly when he was asked by the clerk of the arraigns the usual question, "Are you guilty, or not guilty?" as he drew his form up to its fullest height, and the fetters clanked upon his legs, as he answered with unflinching tongue and unblenching cheek, "Not guilty," my heart smote me for having involuntarily interpreted against him every sign that was doubtful.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before

they came into the box: he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone. He stated that, in the course of his experience, which was very great, he had never met with a case involved in deeper mystery than that upon which he was then addressing them. The prisoner at the bar was a man moving in a respectable station in society, and maintaining a fair character. He was, to all appearance, in the possession of considerable property, and was above the ordinary temptations to commit so foul a crime. With respect to the property of the deceased, it was strongly suspected that he had either been robbed of, or in some inexplicable manner made away with gold and jewels to a very large amount; yet, in candour, he was bound to admit that no portion of it, however trifling, could be traced to the prisoner. As to any motive of malice or revenge, none could be possibly assigned; for the prisoner and the deceased were as far as could be ascertained, total strangers to each other. Still there were most extraordinary circumstances connected with the death pregnant with suspicion at least, and imperiously demanding explanation; and it was justice no less to the accused than to the public, that the case should undergo judicial investigation. The deceased Henry Thomson was a jeweller, residing in London, wealthy, and in considerable business; and as, was the custom of his times in the habit or personally conducting his principal transaction with the foreign merchants with whom he traded, he had travelled much in the course of his business in Germany and Holland; and it was to meet at Hull a trade of the latter nation, of whom he was to make a large purchase, that he had left London a month before his death. It would be proved by the landlord of the inn where he had resided, that he and his correspondent had been there; and a wealthy jeweller of the town well acquainted with both parties had seen Mr. Thomson after the departure of the Dutchman: and could speak positively to there being then in his possession jewels of large value, and gold and certain bills of exchange, the parties to which he could describe. This was on the morning of Thomson's departure from Hull, on his return to London, and was on the day but one preceding that on which he arrived at the house of the prisoner. What had become of him in the interval could not be ascertained; nor was the prisoner's house situated in the road which he ought to have taken. No reliance, however, could be placed on that circumstance; for it was not at all uncommon for persons who travelled with property about them, to leave the direct road, even for a considerable distance, in order to secure themselves as affectually as possible from the robbers by whom the remote parts of the country were greatly infested. He had not been seen from the time of his leaving Hull till he reached the village next adjoining Smith's house, and through which he passed, without even a momentary halt. He was seen to light at Smith's gate, and the next morning was discovered dead in his bed. He now came to the most extraordinary part of the case. It would be proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the deceased died by poison—poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature, that, instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions, or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects, and indeed its very existence, were but recently known in this country, though it had for some time been used in other nations of Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of the German chemists, and to be produced by a powerful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

But the fact being ascertained, that the cause of the death was poison, left open the much more momentous question,—by whom was it administered? It could hardly be supposed to be by the deceased himself: there was nothing to induce such a suspicion; and there was this important circumstance, which of itself almost negatived its possibility, that no phial, or vessel of any kind, had been discovered, in which the poison could have been contained. Was it then the prisoner who administered it? Before he asked them to come to that conclusion, it would be necessary to state more distinctly what his evidence was. The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man-servant. The man-servant slept in an out-house adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thomson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's. It would be proved, by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. That person would state, most positively, that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the housekeeper's room; that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thomson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way; but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Smith; and singularly enough, since his commitment, the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered. Within the last week, the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined; and, in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed, at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on the night, and another person was placed with him. The whole scene, as he had described it was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible, from the cause above mentioned, to ascertain, when the light disappeared, whether the parties had gone into Thomson's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement: that after the persons had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying, it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light. Now, in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance; his bed was in a different part; there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond it. He would state only one fact more (said the learned counsel) and he had done his duty; it would then be for the jury to do theirs. Within a few days there had been found in the prisoner's house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description; it was apparently not of English manufacture and was described, by the medical men, as being of the description used by chemists to preserve these liquids

which are most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to the air. To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution; and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened to it with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of his housekeeper was mentioned, a smile, as of scorn, passed over his lip; and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and I thought, an apprehension; but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence, in substance, to that which the counsel stated; nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to be found in the house; but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned Judge, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said, he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and if the jury were of the same opinion, they would at once stop the case. Upon this observation from the Judge, the jury turned round for a moment, and then intimated their acquiescence in his lordship's view of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court. He stated, that having been accused of so foul a crime as murder, and having had his character assailed by suspicions of the most afflicting nature, that character could never be cleared by his acquittal, upon the ground that the evidence against him was inconclusive, without giving him an opportunity of stating his own case, and calling a witness to counteract the impressions that had been raised against him, by explaining those circumstances which at present appeared doubtful. He urged the learned Judge to permit him to state his case to the jury, and to call his housekeeper, with so much earnestness, and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield, though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habit, gave way, and yielded to the fatal request.

Everere domas totas, optatibus ipsis
Dix facies—torrens dicendi copia multis
Et sua mortifera est facundia

The prisoner then addressed the jury, and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted, merely because the evidence was not conclusive; and pledged himself, in a very short time by the few observations he should make, and the witness whom he should call, to obtain their verdict upon much higher grounds,—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime. With respect to the insinuations which had been thrown out against him, he thought one observation would dispose of them. Assuming it to be true that the deceased died from the effect of a poison, of which he called God to witness that he had never even heard either the name or the existence until this day, was not every probability in favour of his innocence? Here was a perfect stranger, not known to have in his possession a single article of value, who might either have lost, or been robbed of, that property which he was said to have had at Hull. What so probable as that he should in a moment of despair at his loss have destroyed himself? The fatal drug was stated to have been familiar in those countries in which Mr. Thomson had travelled, while to himself it was utterly unknown. Above all he implored the jury to remember, that although the eye of malice had watched every proceeding of his since the fatal accident, and though the most minute search had been made into every part of his premises, no vestige had been discovered of the most trifling article belonging to the deceased, nor had even a rumour been circulated that poison of any kind had been ever in his possession. Of the stopper which had been found, he disowned all knowledge; he declared, most solemnly, that he had never seen it before it was produced in court; and he asked, could the fact of its being found in his house, only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact, and one only, had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer,—the fact of his having gone to the bed-room of his housekeeper on the night in question. He had been subject, for many years of his life, to sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light; and after she had remained in his room a few minutes, finding himself better, he had dismissed her, and retired again to bed, from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest. It had been said, that, after his commitment to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin he had thought it probable they might tamper with servants; he had, therefore, kept her out of their way; but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a very powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and its simplicity and artlessness gave to it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put into the box, and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance; she might be about thirty-five, or a little more; with regular though not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment. She repeated, almost in the prisoner's own words, the story that he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that after leaving him, she had retired to her own room, and been awakened by the man-servant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death. She had now to undergo a cross-examination; and I may as well state here, that which, though not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene:—The counsel for the prosecution had, in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstances mentioned by the witness who saw the light, that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he had half-persuaded himself, that there must be a secret closet, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously disappeared. His object, therefore, was to obtain from the housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he

could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which, as she could not help seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she could not know how much or how little the inquiry had already brought to light; and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so also, and by that means draw forth all that she knew. After some few unimportant questions, he asked her, in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust.

During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room?—Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once, or twice, while it stood there?—A pause: no answer.

I will call it to your recollection: after Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?—He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?—It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?—Not above a minute.

The door, when open, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not?—It would.

I forget whether you said the closet was on the right, or left, hand side of the window?—The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?—None.

Can you speak positively to that fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it?—I never opened it myself.

Did you never keep the key?—Never.

Who did?—Mr. Smith always.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its colour; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he had attached to her statements, that she had been led on by one question to another, till she had told him all that he wanted to know. A medical man was immediately directed to attend to her; and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left the court. In a short time, the gentleman who had attended the witness returned into court, and stated that it was impossible that she could at present resume her place in the box; and suggested that it would be much better to allow her to wait for an hour or two. It was now about twelve in the day; and Lord Mansfield, having directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court for two hours. The prisoner was taken back to gaol, and the witness to an apartment in the gaoler's house; and strict orders were given that she should be allowed to communicate with no one, except in the presence and hearing of the physician. It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner's station at the bar, and the housekeeper here in the witness-box; the court in the interval had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest during his absence it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness—I have very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life hangs upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?—I do.

To whom does it belong?—To Mr. Smith.

When did you see it last?—On the night of Mr. Thomson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him, upon a tray, a watch, two money-bags, a jewel-case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other articles there were in it, not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness; and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner. A few words will bring my tale to its close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the housekeeper had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and, after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded: the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thomson was found there, amounting, in value, to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thomson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the, perhaps, unparalleled instance of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

RUDOLPH ACKERMANN.

As an instance of successful industry, and in order to fix merit where it is due, we select from our obituary another name.

On Saturday, the 29th of March, at Finchley, aged 70, Rudolph Ackermann, Esq. formerly of the Strand. Rudolph Ackermann was born at Schneeberg, in the kingdom of Saxony, in 1764, and bred a coach-builder. He came early in life to England, shortly before the commencement of the French revolution, and, for some time, pursued in London the occupation of a carriage-draftsman, which led to an acquaintance with artists, and to his settlement in business as a print-seller in the Strand. Here, by indefatigable industry, intelligence, and enterprise, combined with inviolable honour and integrity in all his transactions, he created that flourishing establishment which has made his name, perhaps, more extensively known, both at home and abroad, than that of any other tradesman in the British metropolis. To him the country is certainly indebted for the original introduction of the lithographic art, to which he directed the public attention, not only by a translation of the work of Senefelder, its inventor, but also by the specimens which he produced from his own presses. As a publisher, his illustrated topographical works, especially the Histories of Westminster Abbey, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Public Schools, are monuments of his spirit and taste. It is well known,

that his successful attempt to furnish, in the *Forget Me Not*, a worthy offering to an object of kindness and affection, has generated a new class of elegant works, the *Annals*, which, in the last ten years, have caused the circulation of a very large sum among those whose talents are required for their production. The ardour in which he embarked in the preparation of books, chiefly elementary, for the instruction and enlightenment of the people of the Spanish American States, and in the formation of establishments in some of their principal cities, is well known. His remains were deposited on the 7th of April, in the family grave in the burial ground of St. Clements.—*Atlas*, April 13.

MISCELLANEA.

The *Suabian Mercury* gives the following, dated Munich, April 25:—"We learn by private letters from Greece, that negotiations are about to be opened for a marriage between King Otho and the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, who is 14 years of age. Similar negotiations with a great western Court were formerly talked of, but it would seem that they have been broken off.

PAGANINI HAS come again with his enchantments. He commenced a series of Morning and Evening Concerts this week, on alternate days; the evening at the Adelphi Theatre, and the morning at the Hanover Square Rooms. By this arrangement, it is obvious that no one who could hear his performance at the theatre price would go likewise to the costlier place, more especially as the bill of fare was the same at both. And this is not the time to expect the folks at the West End, jaded with the midnight rout, to leave their warm couches for the chilly atmosphere of a morning concert-room. It was a novel sight, on Monday, to see gentlemen sitting among the ladies with their hats on; yet it was necessary, on account of the extreme cold.

Eloquence has long been exhausted on the subject of Paganini's playing. He is the first instrumental singer the world ever heard. Passion and pathos, tenderness and anguish, joy and grief, are expressed in his performance. His conception of humour and even burlesque is admirable: witness his "St. Patrick's Day."—*Spectator*, April 12.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 18th inst. has the following of the 5th inst. from Naples:—"The tranquillity of this capital has been disturbed by an unfortunate event. A quarrel having arisen between a gendarme and a Sicilian soldier, it was taken up by their respective corps, and a general battle ensued between the Sicilian Marines and the soldiers of the Sicilian regiments quartered at Naples and the regiments of gendarmes, and they fought for several hours, until they were separated by the commandant of the capital and the police, who arrested several of the combatants. Three soldiers were killed and upwards of 20 were wounded. The rest of the garrison showed great steadiness and fidelity."—*Times*.

INTERESTING SALE.—The effects left by the late Mrs. Burns, at the sale on Thursday and Friday last, realized a handsome sum of money, apart from the plate, books, and pictures, and retained relics of particular value, such as the desk upon which the poet wrote, and the shelled press that contained his small but well-selected library. During the first day's sale the attendance was large, and included persons of the highest consideration. The auctioneer commenced with small articles, and when he came to a broken copper coffee pot there were so many bidders for even a dilapidated relic that the price paid exceeded twenty-fold the intrinsic value. A tea-kettle of the same metal succeeded, and reached the high point 2/ sterling. Of the linens, a table-cloth marked 1792, was knocked down at 5/ 7s, which, speaking commercially, may be worth half-a-crown or 5s. Many other articles commanded handsome prices, and the older and plainer the furniture the better it sold. Still not a few things went below their value, particularly such as were handsome and of modern construction. On Friday, the attendance was much thinner, from the impression that few, if any, relics remained on hand; but this was a mistake, and as the day advanced the spirit of competition became very keen. The rusty iron top of a shower bath, which Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop, sent to the poet when afflicted with rheumatism, was bought by a Carlisle gentleman for 28s; and what is more extraordinary, a low wooden kitchen chair, on which the late Mrs. Burns sat when nursing her children, was run up to 3/ 7s. The crystal and china were much coveted, and brought, in most cases, splendid prices. Even an old fender reached a figure which would go far to buy half-a-dozen new ones, and every thing towards the close attracted notice, down to gray-beards, bottles, and a half-worn pair of bellows. The poet's eight-day clock, made by a Mauchline artist of the name of Brown, which stood originally in the house at Moss-giel, and accompanied him in his removals to Ellisland and Dumfries, attracted great attention from the circumstance that it had frequently been wound up by his own hand, and, for more than half a century, had chimed or struck "the wee short hour ayont the twal," and every other in the twenty-four. In a few seconds it was bid up to 15/ or guineas, and was finally disposed of at 35/.

The purchaser had a hard battle to fight; but his spirit was good, and his purse obviously not a light one, and the story ran that he had instructed Mr. Richardson to secure a preference at any sum under 60/.

The said clock is a most interesting relic, and however highly tempted, we trust the present spirited possessor will long be enabled to retain such a precious heirloom directly or indirectly in the family.—*Dumfries Courier*.

"H. B." the best caricaturist since Gillray, and in some respects superior to that master of graphic humour, has been very happy in a print just launched, called *David and Goliath*. Mr. Spring Rice is the active shepherd-boy, who has just hurled a successful floorer at the head of the Irish giant, who is an exact likeness of Mr. O'Connell.

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